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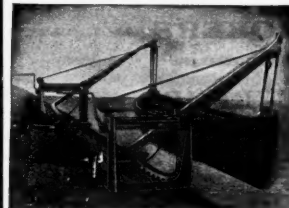
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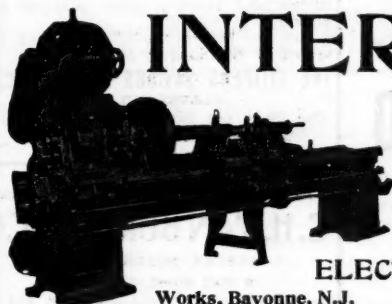
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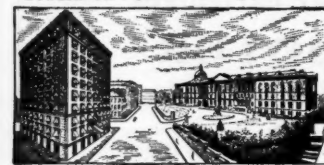
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THE BEST ADDRESS FOR LETTERS IS W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, NEW YORK.

A memorandum by the Acting Chief of Staff, General Duvall, concurred in by General Bell and the Acting Secretary of War, General Oliver, asks for an appropriation of \$2,500,000 annually for four years to provide a reserve stock of the essentials of the uniform of the Army for 250,000, in addition to the standing Army. In this document we find a frank admission of the justice of the complaints against the uniform and an admission that "marines and sailors present a much more creditable appearance than enlisted men of the Army." The period of transition in uniforms is responsible for some of the complaints. Of white summer and drill clothing, stable packs and overalls, there was on hand in the aggregate, Aug. 31, 1907, 265,084. It is estimated that it may take three or four years to absorb these, as it is not the policy of the War Department to sell them and their issue adds to the ununiform appearance of the Army. It is not known why the issue of the popular stable frock was discontinued, and it is recommended that it be authorized for stable duty. There are 93,397 white trousers which should be issued, if at all, at a reduced cost. The 31,535 white summer coats, 88,055 drilling and duck coats and 30,401 overalls look dirty and ununiform and should be kept if not sold. General Duvall says: "It is believed the question of the color, texture, and cut of the Service uniform can be said to be settled, and General Orders, No. 169, War Department, current series, was issued with that understanding. The Army has just passed through a period of change extending over several years. Such changes are always demoralizing, and it is believed no further changes are advisable. * * * The lessons of 1898 are still fresh in the minds of the officers who were brought in contact with the wretchedly clothed men who volunteered for service in that year. Even the blue uniform could not be obtained, and the attempt at khaki was a signal failure. It is recognized that a large standing Army is out of the question, but it does seem that sufficient money should be spent to obtain a reasonable insurance against disaster in preparation for the proper mobilization of a volunteer army. A recruit is extremely raw material and it is difficult to make a soldier of him rapidly under the best of circumstances. His discipline and training begin with self-respect. No man could have any degree of self-respect or feel like a soldier decked out in the garb that appeared on volunteers in 1898."

It is not the province of this journal to advise its readers about investments, still less to undertake that task voluntarily—but the indications seem to be accumulating that certain promoters of electrical devices are manifesting more than usual anxiety to get at the superfluous funds of officers of both Army and Navy, by the aid of more or less high sounding promises of future returns. In considering the merits of these propositions, it is well to bear in mind that it is not uncommon to find that people who unload stock on the public have for their object the immediate gain incident to the unloading, and that after enough has been sold to secure them a profit, their interest suddenly ceases. Civilian stockholders permanently resident in cities have facilities for looking after affairs, which officers of the Army and Navy at distant stations do not possess, and as the success of any new invention usually depends in the proportion of about ninety per cent. on how it is managed to ten per cent. representing all the merits of the invention, the stockholder's risk is taken chiefly on the exploitation rather than on the inherent capacities of the thing exploited. When the management also involves competing with great vested interests now abundantly supplying the public demand besides possessing the necessary franchises and plants, its difficulties are immensely increased. Inventions of such extreme public utility as some of these now pressed upon naval and military people are claimed to be, do not have to go begging for small contributions from

the general public or require benevolent appeals to the public over the heads of the very astute and experienced business men who now control existing enterprises.

While present conditions warrant the belief that the Cuban republic will be re-established not later than Feb. 1, 1909, in accordance with the expressed desire of President Roosevelt, such a result is by no means absolutely assured. Much depends upon the Cubans themselves. The situation is in their own hands. If they shall turn in and co-operate earnestly and unitedly with the American authorities in the work of preparation it should be possible to elect a president and a congress some time during the present year, and thus open the way for the inauguration of a native Cuban government early in 1909. Thus far, however, the provisional government established by the United States has received but little real support or assistance from the Cuban leaders. The laborious task of revising the laws of the island, taking a census on which to base an electoral system, reorganizing the military forces and otherwise preparing for the restoration of the republic—this exacting work has all been conducted by American civil and military officers who have been hampered almost, if not quite, as much as they have been helped by the Cubans. The character and scope of this work and the fidelity and zeal with which it has been performed are strikingly described in the extracts from the annual report of Governor Magoon, which appear in another column of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The record of the labor thus faithfully performed constitutes a separate and enviable chapter in the history of the United States Army.

In calling attention to the need of additional medical officers for the Army the Secretary of War points out that fifty-three garrisoned posts in the United States are entirely under the medical care of contract surgeons. As a rule, these contract surgeons are gentlemen of high character, zeal and professional ability, but they enter the Service with little or no military training, and with but slight knowledge of the special duties required of medical officers in the field. The 176 civilian physicians now employed as contract surgeons should all be replaced with officers having a definite status in the Medical Department. "The prime importance of scientific sanitation and hygienic measures in modern warfare," says Secretary Taft, "has been repeatedly demonstrated. The instrumentality for accomplishing this work cannot with safety be hastily improvised under the spur of impending necessity. The selection of suitable men for the Medical Department and their efficient military training is a gradual process which takes years of hard and conscientious work. Under the existing organization it would be impossible to prevent a breakdown of the Medical Department in case of war involving the mobilization of volunteer forces, nor would it be possible to spare the necessary Regular medical officers to apply in these volunteer forces the modern sanitary measures so vital to the health and efficiency of troops, without which unnecessary suffering is produced and disaster invited."

The well-meaning but unduly-solicitous Philadelphians who recently appealed to the Secretary of the Navy to prohibit the playing of baseball and other games on Sunday by the bluejackets stationed at the League Island Navy Yard have accomplished one result that will not tend to increase their popularity among the more liberal-minded residents of the Quaker City. That result is disclosed in the Secretary's reply to their appeal, in which he says: "Many exercises affording wholesome recreation to the enlisted men are, also, impracticable within the narrow limits of the vessel and can be conducted only in the open air on shore. The department does not deem it appropriate to restrict the general discretion of the commanding officer in the matter of such exercises by forbidding the orderly indulgence therein at any time when, in his opinion, they may be needful and proper for the recreation of the men. Where, however, such exercises are held on shipboard or within the limits of a naval station on Sunday the presence of spectators is not regarded as desirable, and the commandant of the League Island Navy Yard has, accordingly, been instructed that on such occasions the general public should not be admitted." The effect of this decision will be to exclude from League Island on Sunday large numbers of well-behaved persons who have been accustomed to gather there to witness some good ball-playing and other manly sports.

It is doubtful whether the world has ever witnessed a finer display of self-respect, manliness and correct behavior on the part of so large a body of naval seamen visiting a foreign port than has been given by the fourteen thousand bluejackets of Admiral Evans's fleet at Rio de Janeiro. Their conduct has been almost beyond criticism, and the accounts of it which have reached the United States show that the enlisted force of our Navy is made up of well-mannered, cleanly, sober young men, with whom no ambitious American boy need be ashamed to associate. The American bluejackets have made an impression upon the people of Rio de Janeiro which will prove both lasting and helpful. Their visit has properly been interpreted as an expression of the earnest friendship of the United States for the great republic of Brazil, and their bearing, individually and collectively, has set an example of upright young American manhood which cannot fail to increase our national prestige among the Brazilian people. The entire personnel of the battleship fleet—officers and enlisted men—have conducted themselves in a manner which entitles them to the grateful

approval of their fellow-Americans, in whose behalf the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL ventures to extend the heartiest congratulations to all hands, from the gallant commander-in-chief down to the newest recruit on board.

Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., announces that the new magazine rifles, caliber .30, model of 1903, chambered for model of 1906 ammunition, and the ammunition therefor, required for target practice during the coming year, required for the troops stationed in the Department of Texas and the Department of the Gulf have been shipped; shipments of the rifles to the troops in the Department of the East are now being completed, and the target practice ammunition has been supplied. These shipments will be followed by those intended for the troops in the Departments of the Colorado, of California, of the Missouri, of the Lakes, of Dakota, and of the Columbia, in the order named. The arms are being supplied from both the Springfield Armory and the Rock Island Arsenal, and even at present rate of production, which it is expected will be increased within a few days, the last of the shipments will be completed before the middle of February; with the expected increase in production, and the continued and effective co-operation of the Quartermaster's Department in making prompt and continuous shipments, it is confidently believed that the new arms and ammunition will be in the hands of the troops, excepting those stationed in Alaska, by Feb. 15, 1908.

Advices from Honolulu bring the gratifying intelligence that the National Guard of Hawaii is to be immediately recruited up to full regimental strength and otherwise conformed to the organization of the United States Army. This is a highly commendable undertaking. The plans for the defenses of our insular possessions provide for the construction of strong fortifications in Hawaii, and it is desirable that when completed there should be a native military force capable of manning them, in part, at least, if not entirely. To that end it is to be hoped that the new companies which are to be added to the National Guard of the territory may be organized as coast artillery and thoroughly trained in the practical duties of coast defense. With the advance of our naval, military and commercial development on the Pacific the strategic importance of Hawaii steadily increases, and the defenses of the territory will necessarily be carried to completion as speedily as possible. One factor of those defenses should be a large and efficient native military force capable of effective co-operation with the United States Army in time of need.

The project of the War Department looking to the development of the Bataan coal fields, in the island of Luzon, is one of great importance to Philippine industries and American interests in general. Experiments with this coal have shown that it is of excellent quality—superior to that imported from Japan and Australia—and that it will afford an ample fuel supply for the construction in the islands as well as for the steamers engaged in the inter-island transport service. Reports state that this coal is clean, produces comparatively little ash and makes less clinker than imported coal. It is likely, therefore, to be available for use on the Army transport steamers plying between Manila and San Francisco, and it may be adapted to the fuel requirements of the Navy. In that event the development of the Bataan deposits will be of very great advantage to naval interests.

A correspondent says: "To any mounted officer, zealous in his profession and fair-minded in his opinion, the President's attitude in regard to efficiency in horsemanship seems but timely and fitting. The rider is examined physically, both before and after the ride. This is only in justice to the government and also the riders. However, would it not be equally pertinent to have a veterinarian examine the horse, both before and after the test? The number of 'sore backs,' which sometimes develop on a march, speak eloquently of poor horsemanship. In some commands it has been a disgrace. A military horseman should be more than able to make a hard ride. He should be able to finish the ride with himself and his mount in condition to proceed to maneuvers on the training field or field of action if necessary."

Lieut. Col. George W. Goethals, C.E., U.S.A., Engineer-in-Chief of the Panama Canal, in a statement to the Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals, on Jan. 18, remarked that when cement work in the canal locks begins in January, 1909, it will be advisable to keep the concrete-mixing machinery in constant operation, both day and night. The Chief Sanitary Officer of the Canal Zone is of the opinion that night work will not be detrimental to the health of the men, provided they take regular doses of quinine. As for the increase in the width of the canal locks from 100 feet to 110, Colonel Goethals said: "If we made them much wider than that it would practically call for a widening of all the drydocks of the world."

The meeting of the German Navy League at Cassel on Jan. 18 was a stormy affair, according to press despatches from Berlin, navy officers, professors and eminent civilians having engaged in an angry controversy. Resolutions offensive to the Kaiser were adopted. The meeting has resulted in the secession of the Bavarian and South German delegates and probably will cause the existence of two leagues, one for the north and one for the south of Germany.

A Washington despatch says: "It is probable that Secretary of the Navy Metcalf will ask Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla, retired, for an explanation of an interview published this morning in which Admiral McCalla is reported to have criticized the conduct of the Navy Department. Secretary Metcalf said to-day that he had not decided what action he would take, as he still had the alleged interview under consideration. The interview was as follows: 'Other nations have made mistakes in building warships, and with a Navy Department under a civilian Secretary, a Department with eight different bureaus and civilian secretaries, ruinous mistakes are only what might be expected. Building and organizing a navy require experience. It would be no more foolish to put a lawyer or a doctor in charge of a great railroad than it is to put a civilian at the head of the Navy. Besides an adequate Navy, for which our people have begun to show an appreciation, it is highly important to have at least the skeleton of an army. Now, we have not officers enough to train or command a large force nor arms enough to equip it, and in case of a disaster to the fleet we would be helpless in repelling an invasion. This was made plain apparently during the Japanese War, but the lesson has not been learned.' We have too high an opinion of Secretary Metcalf to believe that he could do any such foolish thing as that suggested. Such action would give further proof of the correctness of the remarks credited to Rear Admiral McCalla. He is not criticizing his superior officer, but objecting to a system which he has the same right to object to as any other citizen. Does the wisecrack who penned the paragraph quoted believe that an officer would be guilty of insubordination or disrespect to his superior if he should argue that the President ought not to be eligible to re-election, that the term should be for six years or that he should be elected by a direct vote of the people? It may not be best for officers to express their opinions on such questions, but they have a perfect right to do so if they think proper. The next thing we shall hear is that if an officer does not vote for a President who comes up for re-election, as some Presidents have done, he should be promptly dismissed the Service."

Lieut. Col. William P. Evans, 11th U.S. Inf., who has seen more than twenty years' service, most of which has been with troops, expresses as his firm conviction that the most fruitful cause of desertion is the ignorance of enlisted men, especially new recruits, as to what constitutes desertion. He states that the average recruit believes that an absence of ten days is conclusive, whereas such an absence is only a little more conclusive than absence of eight days and not quite so conclusive as an absence of twelve days. Many a soldier, he goes on to say, has been driven to desertion by this belief that an absence of ten days constitutes desertion, and has been convicted of the offense and has served his sentence—and all because he did not know what the term "desertion" really meant. "This condition," says Colonel Evans in a note on the subject addressed to the Journal of the Infantry Association, "may be remedied partly by organization commanders if they will see to it that every recruit who is assigned to them is fully instructed as to the nature of the offense of deserting. This should be supplemented by an amendment in the Court-Martial Manual prescribing that the specifications of the offense of desertion should specify. It does not do so in its present form. Instead of saying that the accused 'did desert,' leaving him in ignorance of the technical meaning of the offense with which he is charged, the specification should allege that he 'absented himself from his organization without authority and with the intention of not returning thereto, thereby deserting the Service of the United States.' Then the accused would know what he is required to plead to and could arrange his defense intelligently. Furthermore, such a specification would soon educate all enlisted men so that they would fully understand what constitutes desertion and would not sin through ignorance as is now very frequently the case."

Col. Stanhope E. Blunt, Ord. Dept., in command at the Springfield Armory, recently discussed with the Mayor of Springfield plans for laying a steam track from the Highland division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to the Watersheds, and has also formulated further plans for an extensive freight trolley system along the street railway tracks, throughout the armory grounds, and back to the Highland division. This, it is believed, would lower the cost of manufacturing the Springfield rifle and make the armory better able to compete with its rival, the Rock Island Arsenal, in Illinois. Colonel Blunt believes that his plans would not only benefit the armory, but would also be a means of increasing the trolley freight and express service in Springfield. The plan has been pronounced feasible by the manager of the local street railway. Its main object would be to reduce the cost of transportation of material destined for the armory and Watersheds. At present material is transported by teams from the railroad station to the armory, at the cost of considerable time, labor and money. The obstacles in the way of the proposed trolley system are that permission to cross certain streets with trolley tracks would have to be obtained from the local authorities, the co-operation of the local street railway would be needed to furnish power, and an appropriation would have to be granted by Congress to carry out the work. The local authorities, however, appear to favor the plan.

In a letter from Manila to the Philadelphia Public Ledger Mr. Thomas Millard gives some account of the work now in progress on the defenses of the Philippines. He says: "In connection with our need for a naval base in the East, the recent Japanese 'war scare' had some interesting sidelights. There is no doubt that several months ago our government suddenly awoke from a feeling of security, and the revulsion which followed almost amounted to a panic. For five years some guns for the fortifications of Subig and Manila Bays have been resting quietly in their crates out here, while others destined for the same use reposed in arsenals back in the States. Last July—on the glorious Fourth, to be exact—our Navy and Army officers out here received hurry orders to 'get busy.' They got busy all right, especially at Olongapo, where our only dry-dock in these waters lay absolutely unprotected. For weeks the marines stationed at the post worked night and day erecting batteries and placing guns on Grande Island, and on Macmany and Binanga Points. Hasty preparations to mine the channels were also made. When the government woke up the defenses of Manila Bay were in exactly the same condition as when Dewey sailed in, and we all know how the Spaniards

didn't stop his little unarmored squadron. The last three months, however, have brought a change. No hostile fleet can now sail into either Manila or Subig Bays without having a lively argument; in fact, Subig is prepared to put up a stout defense. I am providing our possible antagonists with no information in publishing this. Those who are interested knew all about it long before the American people had an inkling of the situation."

Troop H, 13th Cav., Capt. E. L. Phillips, 1st Lieut. W. H. Winters, while engaged in the annual field practice last October, made an experimental forced march, covering eighty miles in one day of twenty-four hours. The march was made with the full field equipment, except ball ammunition, with which the troop was not supplied. Each horse carried, besides the full heavy marching order outfit, one extra bed blanket for the trooper and two days' field rations; also a full set of four spare horse shoes, and, a part of the time, one-half ration of oats. The day's march began at Martinsburg, W. Va. From there the troop passed through Winchester, Pa., thence easterly through Berryville, crossed the Shenandoah at Castleman's Ferry, passed over the Blue Ridge Mountains via Snicker's Gap, thence proceeded through Blumont, Aldie, Chantilly, and to a point a short distance east of Fairfax Court House, Va., where the march terminated. It was accomplished without a single case of cincha or saddle gail, and without damage to the mount, other than temporary soreness and stiffness in a small percentage of the horses. This feat is certainly a somewhat unusual one in peace time—a march of eighty miles in one day of twenty-four hours by an entire organization. The march was, of course, made without an explicit order from higher authority, but on the initiative and on the responsibility of the troop commander.

Col. George F. E. Harrison, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., contributes a valuable article on "Calibration of Seacoast Guns" to the Journal of the United States Artillery, in which he protests earnestly against the use of old or inferior powder in artillery practice. He says in part: "A more ill-advised or misplaced effort at economy could not well be conceived. A poor powder is one which is uncertain and erratic in its conduct. Blending cannot be depended upon to give it uniformity of action. It is hardly in the nature of things that it should. But even if blending did improve it; even if it made it reliable and constant in action, it is not a service condition, and should not be resorted to. It is a tedious and laborious operation that would be impossible in time of war. To do in artillery practice what cannot be done under service conditions can safely be said to be fundamentally wrong. It is worse than wrong, if, when done, no advantage is derived therefrom. It is the duty of the Ordnance Department to furnish us a powder that will not demand of us impossible conditions, and it is safe to assume that the Ordnance Department, if our wants are squarely laid before it, will spare neither time nor effort to secure to us, if it has not done so already, in the near future, the kind of powder we need."

Major William C. Brown, 3d U.S. Cav., writes to the Journal of the United States Cavalry Association suggesting an excellent improvement in the descriptive card of public animals now issued in lieu of the descriptive book formerly used. The card now used gives a side-view of both sides of the animal, and is useful in recording brands, but it is difficult with these diagrams to note the face markings. Major Brown therefore proposes to add another diagram giving a front view of the animal. Writing from Australia, where he has recently been engaged in purchasing horses for the Army, Major Brown says that, in purchasing horses for shipment from that country, he has had printed on the left of the card the outline of the horse as seen from the front. This arrangement makes it possible to clearly and accurately record any peculiar face markings which the horse may happen to have, and to record also those peculiar markings of the feet and legs which may be more clearly shown in a front view than from either side. This additional diagram can readily be printed on the cards already in the hands of the troops by means of a rubber stamp.

It is stated in press reports that, as a result of a recent conference between the President and the adjutants general of the states of California, Oregon and Washington, an agreement was reached under which those states will enter into vigorous co-operation with the Federal government in developing the defenses of the principal cities on the Pacific coast. In pursuance of this agreement the military authorities of the states named will organize separate companies of their militia to act in conjunction with the Army in the work of coast defense, and the War Department will endeavor to obtain authority for the construction of more adequate defensive works for the cities of San Francisco, Portland and Seattle. Representative Jones, of the state of Washington, has introduced a bill in the House to appropriate money for a flotilla of submarines to be stationed in Puget Sound, and Representative Kahn, of California, is trying to induce Congress to strengthen the defenses of Pearl Harbor, in Hawaii, and to fortify at least one point in Alaska.

The prospective cruise of the American battleship fleet through the Straits of Magellan and the discussion it has provoked in various quarters lend interest to the announcement from Copenhagen that a Danish company is organizing to establish a complete towing service in those waters. It is estimated that about three thousand vessels pass through the Straits every year, and that of these ships ten, together with three hundred men, are lost annually. In view of these facts the organizers of the Danish scheme, which is headed by Otto Larssen, a noted writer who was formerly a sailor and made many voyages around the Horn, believe that a towing service capable of taking ships through the Straits safely and in much less time than they can make it under their own sail or steam will prove to be a profitable business enterprise.

Bids were opened at the Navy Department on Jan. 21 for furnishing about \$2,250,000 worth of miscellaneous supplies. This is the largest amount of supplies for which bids have been invited by the Department for some years, as heretofore they have been bought in small quantities at each navy yard and station. By purchasing its supplies in larger quantities the Department hopes to obtain a better price, and the articles will be distributed among the various naval yards and stations as needed.

WHO OWNS THE SOLDIER'S UNIFORM?

One of the most vexatious questions with which the military authorities have to deal in the administration of Army affairs relates to the liability of civilians for purchasing or receiving in pledge the uniform of the soldier. In the neighborhood of many, if not all, the larger military posts there are unprincipled persons always ready to buy or receive in pawn the various articles of clothing issued to the enlisted man, who is thus under the constant temptation to become an embezzler. When he yields to this temptation, which he too often does, he is well started on the downward path which leads him to prison or the disgraceful alternative of desertion. Persistent efforts to break up this wicked practice have been only partly successful. Various purchasers of the uniform have been convicted and severely punished, but, evidently because of the rich profit it yields, the traffic still continues and probably will continue until more effective measures are taken for its suppression.

The law applicable to this offense is clear and ample. Section 2 of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, provides: "That if any person shall receive, conceal, or aid in concealing, or have, or retain in his possession with intent to convert to his own use or gain, any money, property, record, voucher, or valuable thing whatever, of the moneys, goods, chattels, records, or property of the United States, which has theretofore been embezzled, stolen, or purloined from the United States by any other person, knowing the same to have been so embezzled, stolen, or purloined, such person shall, on conviction before the circuit or district court of the United States in the district wherein he may have such property, be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary not exceeding five years, one or both, at the discretion of the court before which he shall be convicted." To supplement the authority quoted, is the following from Section 5438, Rev. Stat., U.S.: "And every person who knowingly purchases or receives in pledge for any obligation or indebtedness from any soldier, officer, sailor or other person called into or employed in the military or naval service; any arms, equipment, ammunition, clothes, military stores or other public property, such soldier, sailor, officer or other person not having the lawful right to pledge or sell the same, every person so offending in any of the matters set forth in this section shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than one nor more than five years, or fined not less than one thousand nor more than five thousand dollars." Still further dealing with the question is Section 1242, Rev. Stat., U.S., as follows: "The clothing, arms, military outfits and accoutrements furnished by the United States to any soldier shall not be sold, bartered, exchanged, pledged, loaned or given away; and the possession of any such property by any person not a soldier or officer of the United States shall be prima facie evidence of such sale, barter, exchange, pledge, loan or gift. Such property may be seized and taken from any person, not a soldier or officer of the United States, by any officer, civil or military, of the United States, and shall thereupon be delivered to the quartermaster or other officer authorized to receive the same."

There is nothing vague or indefinite in the several acts above cited, and it would seem that there should be no difficulty in enforcing them against offenders who barter in articles of uniform. Unfortunately, however, and largely because of inconsistent rulings by the War Department, there has arisen much confusion as to the real ownership of the uniform. At one time such clothing, though issued to the soldier, was regarded as still belonging to the government, but the Judge Advocate General in April, 1893 (Digest, 1901, Par. 11), made the following ruling: "Clothing issued and charged to a soldier is not now (as it was formerly) regarded as remaining the property of the United States. It is considered as becoming, upon issue, the property of the soldier, although his use of it is, for purposes of discipline, qualified and restricted. Thus he commits a military offense by disposing of it, though the United States suffers no loss." This ruling was followed in 1898 by another (Digest, 1901, Par. 2276), to this effect: "A soldier's title to clothing issued him is a qualified one, requiring that he use it in the Service while it is serviceable and he is yet a soldier. But on his discharge his title to such clothing becomes absolute and he may then sell, etc., the same to a civilian and give a valid title to it." A further and highly interesting ruling on this question, made by the present Judge Advocate General of the Army and published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Dec. 5, 1905, is as follows: "It is true that upon the discharge of a soldier he may carry away with him the clothing and blankets he receives while in the Service; the title then vesting in him without question. So, also, on his death the clothing becomes a part of his estate. Until such discharge or death, however, the soldier has but a qualified title to his clothing and blankets, and sufficient title remains in the United States to warrant a prosecution under Section 5438 of the Revised Statutes, this statute being broad enough to cover the case, whether blankets be considered 'clothing' or 'public property.'"

It will be seen from the several rulings of the Judge Advocate General's Department that the soldier's uniform has been placed on a status different from that of his other equipment. But why it should have a different status than that of his arms and accoutrements is not entirely clear, and from the uncertainty as to this point has arisen much of the difficulty encountered in suppressing the traffic in articles of uniform. Property of this sort disposed of by soldiers is usually that which has been regularly issued to them, and in the absence of a decision by the United States Supreme Court fixing the title to such property beyond all possibility of misunderstanding there will be constant difficulty in preserving an even balance of justice in the enforcement of the law. The notion that the soldier's uniform becomes his personal property when issued to him arises partly from the manner of keeping the accounts relating to it and partly from the fact that the balance of his clothing allowance is paid to him on his discharge. The fact is, however, that this payment of balance on clothing allowance is merely a reward given for care and economy on his part during his term of service. His clothing becomes his personal property on his discharge solely because the government sees fit to give it to him. Its power to take it from him and give him civilian clothing instead is not open to question.

The suggestion has been made by various officers that the soldier, upon discharge, should be required to turn over to the government all articles of uniform in his possession, receiving proper compensation therefor. This arrangement, it is held, would immediately re-establish the old principle that all such articles are government property and thus make it more and more perilous to traffic in them. The present system, under which an arbitrary

distinction is made between the title to the soldier's uniform and the title to his other equipment, is both incongruous and unwise, the inevitable result of which is confusion and perplexity in safeguarding public interests.

This whole question of traffic in uniforms was admirably discussed in a pamphlet prepared by Major Daniel H. Boughton, 11th U.S. Cav., in January, 1906, while he was serving at the head of the Department of Law in the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth. This pamphlet, to which we are indebted for much of the information contained in the present article, was written at the request of Col. (now Brig. Gen.) Charles B. Hall, U.S. A., post commander, who was having difficulty with soldiers selling articles of uniform in the city of Leavenworth. In his letter requesting Major Boughton to discuss the matter, General Hall asked: "Has the military any legal right to enter and search the premises of a civilian for government property, and to use force, if necessary? If not, what legal steps must be taken by the military to secure such a right? As an officer of the Army how would you proceed in such a case?"

Replying to these questions, Major Boughton points out that the military has the right to enter and search the premises of a civilian to recover government property, but he adds that the right should be exercised with extreme caution, otherwise the officer making the search may make himself liable to prosecution, both civil and criminal, in the state courts. He should procure a search warrant and make the search in company with a civil officer charged with its execution. Before invading private premises he should make known his purpose, demand the surrender of the property in question and have probable cause, supported by the personal knowledge of some reliable witness, for believing the property to be located therein. Should he be refused or opposed he may use force, and if the property is found he incurs no liability, provided he used no more force than was necessary. "But," Major Boughton goes on to say, "let us suppose the property is not found, then the question immediately arises, was the search unreasonable? Did the officer have probable cause? Juries are very apt to think that he did not. Then, too, if within the limits of a state, an officer proceeding summarily is liable to commit some act that may lead to a criminal prosecution in the state courts." In the event of his arrest on a criminal charge of violating state laws in making such a search, the military officer must take his chances in the writ of habeas corpus, and if not discharged in accordance therewith his recourse is to the United States courts.

Enough has been said to show that officers who undertake searches for the recovery of uniform illegally disposed of in communities subject to state laws do so at the peril of arrest and prosecution by the local authorities. Manifestly any system under which the property status of the uniform exposes Army officers to the danger of such hardship is totally at variance with sound military policy.

HIGH PRAISE FOR THE ARMY.

Hon. Charles E. Magoon, Provisional Governor of Cuba, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, awards special praise to the Army of Cuban Pacification for the work it has performed in support of his administration. He begins by explaining the reorganization of the Cuban Rural Guard, which had fallen into bad repute before the present provisional government of Cuba was established. The Rural Guard was organized at the close of the Spanish War, under the direction of Major Herbert J. Slocum, who was assigned to duty as adviser to Major Gen. Alejandro Rodriguez, commanding the armed forces of Cuba. He requested and received the assistance of Major Henry A. Barber, U.S.A., retired, and Capt. George C. Barnhardt. Capt. Powell Clayton was detailed as adviser to Col. Emilio Avalos, commanding the 1st Regiment, which is charged with policing Habana and Pinar del Rio provinces, with headquarters at Habana; Capt. Edmund Wittenmyer as adviser to Col. Manuel Antonio Martinez, commanding the 2d Regiment, charged with policing the provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara, and Capt. Andrew J. Dougherty as adviser to Col. Saturnino Lora, commanding the 3d Regiment, charged with policing Camaguey and Oriente provinces, with headquarters at Santiago.

"The officers of the United States Army detailed for duty with the Rural Guard," says Governor Magoon, "are performing excellent service. All of them entered upon the discharge of their duties with enthusiasm and confidence of speedy success."

The American authorities realized at the outset that a revision of the provincial laws of Cuba was urgently needed, and to perform that work an advisory law commission was appointed, with Col. Enoch H. Crowder, J.A.G. Dept., U.S.A., as president; Major Blanton Winship, J.A.G. Dept., U.S.A., and ten eminent native Cubans, members. Speaking of the work of this body, Governor Magoon says: "Every other member of the commission will be gratified by special mention and commendation of the work and ability of Col. E. H. Crowder, U.S.A., president. In addition to exceptional legal ability and training, he served as legal adviser to the military governor of the Philippine Islands, and while serving in that capacity drafted many new laws and reformed many old ones which have become part of the permanent legislation of the islands. This experience is of great value in the work of the advisory law commission. The members of the commission promptly recognized his ability and the value of his judgment; and the special study which he gave to the constitution and existing laws of Cuba increased his efficiency and enabled him to reconcile existing differences of preconceived opinions, and therefore it is just to attribute to him a large share of the credit for the excellent results the commission has attained."

The distribution of the Army of Cuban Pacification throughout the island at the larger centers of population gave confidence and encouragement to the inhabitants and contributed greatly to the restoration of order. Fortunately, many officers of this army had served in Cuba during the first intervention, and for them it was renewing old friendships and making new friends among those whom they had not met before. The distribution of troops at that time resulted in the establishment of several posts which have been since discontinued, and at present the army, numbering approximately 5,300 men, occupies twenty-seven stations throughout the island. Immediately after the troops were settled at their stations they were engaged in making an accurate topographical survey of the different provinces, which has resulted in producing an excellent map of Cuba and in acquainting officers and men with all parts of Cuba and its people. This mingling of the officers and soldiers with the Cubans under such favorable circumstances has had a beneficial effect. They were received everywhere as friends and treated accordingly. Governor Magoon goes on to say: "The officers of the Army of Cuban Pacification, especially of the Medical Department, have assisted materially

in the work of sanitation. The conduct of both officers and men of this army has been most commendable. No serious conflict has occurred between the soldiers and Cubans. This exemplary conduct on the part of the American army among a strange people deserves the highest praise, and is due in great measure to the good advice and intense personal interest of its first commander, now Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, whose personal inspection of all military posts and whose careful explanation to officers and men of the requirements necessary under the peculiar circumstances of their service have borne excellent fruit. This good state of discipline has been continuous, both under command of the late Gen. Theodore J. Wint and its present commander, Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

"Reports from Rural Guard officers and Cuban citizens who have come in contact with the Army of Cuban Pacification are strong in their praise of its discipline and training. The present high state of efficiency of this army, notwithstanding the large number of recruits recently received, reflects credit upon General Barry and the officers under his command. The enlisted men of this army are held in high esteem by their Cuban neighbors, and in general it may be said that by their good conduct and example they have maintained the high reputation of the best type of the American soldier. My acknowledgment is due to the entire army, and especially to General Barry, whose prompt and active co-operation has facilitated in every way the administration of affairs in this island, and whose activity, zeal, and constant attention to the needs of his command has made it a power whose influence for peace and good order cannot be measured in words."

By a decree of Nov. 27, 1906, a Claims Commission was organized to investigate the numerous claims filed against the government for damages caused by insurgents in the uprising of last year. The president of this commission was Major Francis J. Kernan, 25th U.S. Inf., and the recorder was Capt. George W. Read, 9th U.S. Cav., who subsequently succeeded Major Kernan as president, the other military member being Lieut. Aristides Moreno, 28th U.S. Inf. In August, 1907, twelve assistants were appointed to make local investigations, among whom were the following officers of the U.S. Army: Capt. James W. Furlow, 4th Inf.; Lieut. Joseph K. Partello, 5th Inf.; Lieut. Verne LaS. Rockwell, 11th Cav.; Lieut. Charles S. Donavin, 27th Inf., and Lieut. John E. Semmes and Lieut. Charles F. B. Price, both of the United States Marine Corps. Concerning the operations of this commission, the Governor remarks: "The commission was confronted with an enormous amount of work, which it is doing thoroughly and well. Of 14,751 claims, aggregating \$1,088,106.76, 12,057 have been settled for \$738,429.39."

According to Governor Magoon's report, the direct cost to the national treasury of Cuba of the revolution of August, 1906, calculated to Oct. 31, 1907, is \$8,634,116.64.

THE LAST BATTLE OF THE CIVIL WAR.

A movement is on foot by the citizens of Columbus, Ga., to place in that city an immense boulder, with a suitably engraved bronze tablet, to mark the site of the last battle of the Civil War. It is true there was some desultory fighting and scrapping after the battle at Columbus, Ga., but nothing of sufficient size to entitle it to the dignity of the name of a battle. The battle of Columbus began about two o'clock in the afternoon and concluded about nine o'clock at night on April 16, 1865. It was about nine o'clock on Sunday night, April 16, 1865, that Col. C. A. Lamar, of the staff of the Confederate General Cobb, formerly owner of The Wanderer (slave trader), was killed, being shot from his horse on the Columbus, Ga., side of the Fourteenth street bridge, in trying to rally the Confederate forces for a last stand in defense of Columbus. Colonel Lamar was, therefore, the last man killed in battle in the Civil War, and at his death the Confederate forces ceased their efforts to hold Columbus, and General Wilson's army took possession. After this date there was no longer a Confederate Army and no Confederate Government to serve.

The forces engaged in the battle at Columbus, Ga., were under Gen. James H. Wilson on the Union side, and on the Confederate side they were commanded by Gen. Howell Cobb. The division acting under General Wilson's orders at Columbus was that of Brevet Major General Upton, being the 4th Division of Wilson's Cavalry Corps.

The fruits of victory for the Union arms were very great, including the rebel ram, Jackson, nearly ready for sea, mounting six seven-inch guns. General Wilson's Cavalrymen burned fifteen locomotives, two hundred and fifty cars, the railroad bridge, the foot bridge, 115,000 bales of cotton, four cotton mills, the navy yard, the armory, the sword and pistol factory, a thousand rounds of artillery ammunition, besides many stores of which no account could be taken. The Confederates abandoned and burned the gunboat Chattahoochee, twelve miles below Columbus.

The Daughters of the Confederacy, Lizzie Rutherford Chapter, are active in the enterprise of marking this scene of the last battle of the Civil War, and the citizens, as well as the city officials at Columbus, are taking an active interest in this matter.

The information contained in the above will be of particular interest to the veterans of Wilson's Cavalry Corps. This corps comprised seven divisions of cavalry, an aggregate of thirty-five thousand horsemen, all under command of Gen. James H. Wilson, but on the expedition known as the Selma Campaign, or the Wilson Raid, of 1865, General Wilson had with him only the fighting force of three divisions, an aggregate of fifteen thousand horsemen. It was these boys of the West who were in at the last battle of the Civil War at Columbus, Ga.

THEODORE F. ALLEN, 7th Ohio Cav.

THE CASE OF ADMIRAL BROWNSON.

2256 Collingwood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Into the merits of the question which caused the resignation of Admiral Brownson it is not at this time necessary to enter. By the President's own admission, it is a question upon which men may differ and which will undoubtedly be threshed out in Congress and by the public. The President has published his own views of the case in which he censures the Admiral. Has the Admiral anything to say? He cannot say anything now; his lips are sealed by the naval regulations. Undoubtedly he did say something when he communicated to the President his reasons for resigning the headship of the Bureau of Navigation, not his commission in the Navy, be it remembered. He still remains an officer in the Navy and will be such when the President has been relegated to private life. What are those reasons? Where is the

letter or other document submitted to the President in which Admiral Brownson set them forth?

The President is, constructively, the First Gentleman of the Republic. I use the term for character, not degree. A square deal for every one is his favorite policy. What kind of a deal has he given the Admiral in publishing his own letter of censure without, at the same time, giving as wide a circulation to the Admiral's justification, realizing that, by the laws of that service in which the Admiral has been trained and to which he has devoted his life, he has no option but to keep silence until such time as the matter may be brought before a court in the regular way. In other words, the President of the United States, with a singular lack of courtesy and without warrant of law, has accused and condemned in the most public manner possible a man who is unable to make reply, and he has emphasized his offense by suppressing or withholding the reasons that actuated the Admiral in his resignation.

Furthermore, Admiral Brownson, having served his country the allotted period, is an officer on the retired list and he performs active duty only through his own willingness. If that active duty prove distasteful to him, if it involve the doing of that at which his conscience revolts, he has the option of resigning that duty and going back to his well-earned rest. Whatever might be said of the refusal of an officer in active service to obey such a command as that imposed upon him by the President cannot be said of an officer in the position of the Admiral.

He was not obliged to take the headship of the Bureau of Navigation. He did it evidently at the earnest solicitation and upon the urgency of the President, who recognized him as the fittest man for the purpose in the Navy, although he had been retired. If continuance in that position, which he filled for the good of the Service, involved him in an undertaking which was contrary to his experience and his ideas of propriety, there was nothing on earth to prevent him from declining further to fill the position. The President declares that his act is subversive of naval discipline. No act could be so subversive of naval discipline as the act of the President in publicly censuring and privately withholding.

It is a shame, a crying shame, which every man of honor and every man who values the principle of authority, resting upon, and enforcing, and governed by law, should resent, that a veteran officer at the close of a long, highly honorable and greatly distinguished career, should be at the mercy of the White House.

Admiral Brownson is my friend of long standing. I have known him as an officer and gentleman in many ranks and in many capacities, and I have written this protest, against the unlawful attempt to degrade him and humiliate him, out of a full heart. Although I am a clergyman of the Church, I am also a graduate of the Naval Academy, and the naval service and its honor are as dear to me as to any man on land or sea, and I cannot rest silent in such a contingency. If the Admiral cannot speak, let his friends speak for him. Hence what I have written I have written. CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

FROM THE MAYOR OF TOLOSA, P.I.

(Translated from the Spanish.)

Tolosa, Leyte, P.I., July 15, 1907.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the issue of May 11 last of the periodical ably edited by you I encountered an editorial paragraph in which I am designated as a vile torturer. This is one of the results of my loyalty to the American Government. I was protected by arms, and since they had evidently decided to attack me, but were unable to do so by force, calumny was resorted to. In my opinion the paragraph in your paper is one of the utterances of that unfortunately forged chain, the links of which are the fanatic bandits belonging to the Immediate Independence Party in this country and their involuntary abettors, the anti-imperialistic democrats. Such calumny leaves me wholly unmoved, as any man would remain unmoved whose conscience does not accuse him.

In this connection another matter likewise appears surprising, viz.: To us who live in the Philippines and see nothing of politics except its effects, which are the most important part thereof, it appears that, although perhaps unconsciously, the American democrats are at the service of the enemies of the American Government in the Philippines. It is not my desire to find this to be true, because, in my opinion, all Americans in general, be they democrats or otherwise, should do nothing that might result in loss of prestige to their Government. However, as previously stated, I am not conversant with politics, but feel its effects and am one of its victims.

The two great American parties at the present time appear to correspond, superficially at least, to the two other great parties in the Philippines, viz., on the one hand, the American Republicans to the Progressive Party in the Philippines, and, on the other hand, the American Democrats to the Immediate Independence Party in the Philippines. The similarity between the former and the latter may, perhaps, not be real; theoretically, the Democratic party may, perhaps, not correspond to the Immediate Independence Party, but it remains a fact that the Democrats appear to inspire, maintain and decidedly protect the adherents of the Immediate Independence Party in this country (although I do not know whether they do so for purposes favorable to the interests of the Philippines). On the other hand, perhaps in consequence of the effects of politics with which I am not conversant, the Republicans in the Philippines appear to proceed timorously and without determination, and the results are all the more important, because they are, in fact, the representatives of the American Government in this country. In the political arena of the Philippines the Progressive Party is consequently and necessarily wholly isolated, or at least weakened, although the only fault of its members is that of being faithful and loyal to the American Government and of working most courageously for the welfare of their own country.

Can it be that Christ's fate is in store for the Progressive Party? * * * We who belong to that party possess sufficient courage and enough patriotism to make the sacrifice, if we can thereby, like Christ, become redeemers. Christ had an eternal Father, but who is to be the eternal father of the Progressive Party if the American Government should forsake it, to the injury of its own interests, although it assumed the responsibility of furthering the welfare of the Philippines? * * * God forbid, and I do not hope this will occur, for in that case the members of the Progressive Party, thus abandoned, would lose faith in the good intentions of the American Government, change their attitude and attempt to work independently, although uselessly for the present, for the welfare of this country, either completely ignoring the American Government or treating it as an obstacle. However, although I hope, in view of the sound common sense of the Progressive Party, that this will not occur, it is still impossible for me to predict future events.

I am going beyond my limits and fear to encroach on

your time, but since you are the representative of one of the foremost American magazines, I desired to communicate to you with the greatest possible sincerity my thoughts and sentiments. By thus obeying the call of my conscience, I furnish proof of my true loyalty to the Government, in conformity with my oath.

MIGUEL ROMUALDEZ, Mayor of Tolosa, Leyte, P.I.

Señor Romualdez's letter, although dated July 15, 1907, did not reach us until early in January.—Ed.

NOTHING WRONG WITH THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

This popular caption, so often referred to by the press and people, and so little understood by either, is not such a dark secret as the American bodies politic would infer. There is nothing the matter with the Army; but there is a great defect in the bodies, social and politic, of our Government. One of these defects is the importance placed upon our armament and defense and the trifling consideration apportioned to the men who man these armaments and defenses. The pages of history are common in their testimony that loyalty is due to contentment and that loyal forces have ever been the victors in all wars.

Rome herself fell because her legions lost their fealty. Caesar conquered the world because the Roman troops were loyal to Caesar. Forts, walls, fleets and armaments, manned by superior physical forces, have ever fallen before the will power of the enthusiastic loyalist. No better example of this can be pointed out than that recorded in the history of the peoples called Barbarians from the fourth century until the great Charlemagne nationalized the greater part of Europe, as compared with the more modern history, where the governments had their territorial limits and a series of government laws, government flags and government patriotism.

At the first, the people had no government, they had no flag or banner to which they owed allegiance, consequently the rulers were chosen for their personal prowess and authority was of short duration, even though they employed superstition in gaining allegiance to a mystical god. As soon as the European peoples formed themselves into governments and adopted laws, their soldiery allied itself to their respective banners, and the reign of rulers was extended for life.

The soldier must necessarily have some strong incentive to throw himself into the heat of battle. This was illustrated when the Crusaders, under Godfrey, of Bouillon, lay before Antioch, when the Saracens, numbering ten to one against him, approached for the relief of the city. The Crusaders quailed; but when Godfrey appealed to them and to the incentive of their mission, the well disciplined Saracens went down like wheat before the sickle. Again, this band of fifty thousand at the siege of Jerusalem turned their backs upon the city, and with the cry of "God will it," threw themselves against a horde of four hundred thousand and drove them as leaves before the wind.

The all-powerful Turk, the impregnable walls of Jerusalem fell, because, not of skill in warfare, because the Turks were the most skillful warriors of that age; not by numbers, for the Turks were as ten to one; not by massive wall and towers, for the Crusaders had none; but by determination and loyalty, by that incentive that shapes the end of all things.

During the eight years of the American Revolution not a single engagement took place in which the British armament, defenses, fortifications and all physical strength did not greatly exceed that of the Colonist; but never an engagement in which the will power, the enthusiasm and that invincible incentive did not predominate in the American forces.

The masses of troops, the impregnable walls, the modern armament and the cordite and dynamite trenches did not save Port Arthur, that Gibraltar of the East, the will power and the incentive was not behind it.

The great American Republic is called "The government of the people, for the people, and by the people, with a capital By." That same people by which the government is made, those bodies social and politic, look with pride and satisfaction upon the wonderful forts, armaments, defenses and ships of war they have created; they also look upon the vacant barracks, the manless guns and crewless ships; but they never see the men who man these defenses. They proclaim the grandeur of the forts, but they never see the soldier, without whose valor the fort is like a boy's toy. The great naval guns are a source of enthusiastic pride; but the powder-begrimmed sailor who stands by its breech is never seen. They travel miles to see a ship of war; they lead their admiring friends with amazed awe to see the massiveness of the fortifications; but, alas! they drive the soldier and the sailor from their cafés, their hotels, their theaters, and even their fashionable saloons. They take from our warrior his bottle of beer and publicly pray for a place in Paradise for his soul's rest; but the earthly paradise to which they assign him is the hell holes of the water front and farther from their respective doors than the kennel for their dogs.

There is nothing wrong with the Army; look where you may, there is not a nobler or more loyal and honest assembly of men to be found in the world to-day than that body constituting our Army and Navy. Compare the record of thefts committed by our thirteen dollar per month soldier with your high salaried clerks in store and bank. Compare the cases of like offense between your great police force, the guardians of your streets, and the guardians of your liberty and your national honor. These thirteen dollar men have never yet failed or betrayed their trust; can as much be said of employees in civil life?

There is nothing wrong with the Army; but, sad to say, there is something radically wrong with that political body that maintains it, and that social body that scorns it. What is the soldier's incentive?

By the political justice of giving the soldier or sailor his dues in pay and allowances, and by the social courtesy of extending to him a welcome to your places of rest and amusement, that incentive will be created whereby the soldier's valor will be as the knights of old and his oath of allegiance as binding as the Templars' cross. No dumb brute voluntarily comes to one to be beaten or insulted; no man will volunteer to don the uniform that is a badge of social ostracism, or should he assume this uniform in ignorance of this stigma, he soon discovers the fault and desires to cast it away.

There is nothing wrong with the Army. But let that message go forth as a slogan that the people may make

themselves right by the Army. I do not write this from inexperience, nor from silly sentimentalism, for I am one who wears our national uniform with pride, and cannot be disgraced by the disgraceful conduct of slamming doors in my face.

ONE OF A HUNDRED THOUSAND.

A MISGUIDED NEWSPAPER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

No one cause has contributed more to the decadence of the "religious" journals—once a power in the land—and their conversion into secular newspapers, than such ill-considered displays of ignorance, not to say Phariseism, as is shown in the extract which follows from an editorial article in the New York Independent on the subject of "Brownson and Rixey":

In such an unhappy profession as that of international homicide the ethical reversal may be expected, and the rivalry of rank will give anxious employment to profitless hours. The great question now before the Navy is whether a rank in one part of the Service is equal in honor and authority with a parallel rank in another part of it, and whether the President had any right to put a man in the medical department in command of a hospital ship, instead of giving the position to an officer in what is called the line. To the uninitiated man of business and peace it is mainly the question as to which officer is most competent to command, and he does not care a fig for the question of dignity and ranking glory; but this trumpery is a considerable part of the concern of a profession which is falling constantly in public esteem, and which delights "pondus addere nugis," to make much of trifles. We are approaching an epoch of peace. We are working to get rid of fighting men and all their vanities. War will go out of fashion. That is the business of The Hague Conferences, and that is the hope of the Parliament of Man. Then cannon will be hammered into hitching-posts and cruisers into coal-ships. May we not also hope that then we shall learn a little better that service is the test of rank, that precedence in positions of honor is not something to be striven for, and that the Brownsons and the Rixeyes of the better generation shall rather defer courteously to each other, remembering a certain old lesson taught by a moralist of many centuries ago that he is a gentleman who takes the lower seat, and that he that humbly himself shall be exalted?

There are many good men among the so-called "peace advocates"—queer as some of that company may be—and there are more, not so enrolled, who believe in radical reduction in the military force; but no cause can fail to suffer if promoted by outgivings of this sort. As a rule, those who most glibly denounce the Army and Navy as "international homicides" are the very first to shriek for their protection when the trouble comes; and everyone who remembers the panic-stricken howl for ships to protect summer cottages and bath-houses from Admiral Cervera's ubiquitous fleet during the Spanish War, and the embarrassment resulting to the sorely worried Navy Department, knows what that means.

What is worse, the statements in the Independent's editorial are a mare's nest of misinformation. There are no questions of "dignity or ranking glory"; nobody is striving "for precedence in positions of honor"; no one is or has been called upon to "defer courteously" to some one else, and no "rivalry of rank" is giving employment, "anxious" or otherwise, to anybody. We may differ honestly and vigorously in our opinions as to the issue which is reported to have led to Admiral Brownson's withdrawal from the Bureau of Navigation, but no man, not blinded by prejudice, ignorance, or both, doubts for one instant that Admiral Brownson and Surgeon General Rixey are governed by anything but the highest sense of duty and an earnest desire for the greatest good to the Service. To muddle the splendid self-abnegation of Brownson and his Thomas à Becket-like "Saving the honour of my order," and sound insistence upon the immemorial sea law and customs of all maritime nations, with questions of "courtesy," or Rixey's belief that the great advance in modern preventive sanitation calls for wider military powers, on the part of the medical officers than have hitherto been accorded them, with petty squabbles about "precedence," is saved from absurdity only by the respectability of the source. To accuse these men, whose long and creditable careers are a public asset, of the small meannesses and jealousies too often found in the pious rows of the synod and the "church parlor," cannot insult them, though it may the people whom they have so honorably and so faithfully served.

The Independent had every opportunity to inform itself accurately as to this matter, but seemingly preferred to moralize after its own fashion. The present writer is not responsible for its editorial utterances, although, because he has contributed much concerning Navy matters to its columns during the last ten years, some persons so imagine. He regrets sincerely not only the appearance of the editorial in question, but the disappearance of the Independent's credit in the Navy, which can hardly fail to follow, if others resent what it has done as much as he does himself.

PARK BENJAMIN.

THE LATEST GERMAN MILITARY SENSATION.

Berlin, Jan. 10, 1908.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The topic of the city of Berlin, not only in military circles, but almost everywhere, is a sad incident which has occurred recently in a comparatively small town in eastern Prussia, named Allenstein. Because of the proximity to the Russian lines this town is garrisoned with a large force of troops, it being a division and brigade headquarters, and consequently a large number of officers are stationed there. The incident in question concerns the brutal murder of Major von Schönebeck, a cavalry officer, by his friend, Captain von Goeben, of the artillery, who entered his friend's house at night through a window and killed him by a pistol ball through the head. When about six months ago Captain von Goeben was transferred to Allenstein and made the acquaintance of the beautiful but unfaithful wife of Major von Schönebeck, he fell at once desperately in love with her and was from that time on her clandestine friend. It is believed that she, claiming to be unhappy with her husband, directly instigated her friend to murder Major von Schönebeck. Captain von Goeben at first resented the suggestion, but being constantly urged by the heinous woman, finally yielded. As Mrs. von Goeben is addicted to the use of morphine and the Captain was always of a morose and melancholy disposition, examinations as to their mental status have been ordered. Confronted by convincing proofs, Captain von Goeben confessed his crime.

Public sentiment is entirely on the side of the murdered man. He was a very popular officer, equally well liked by his superiors and by those under his command. Captain von Goeben, although not very concealable, was still professionally a very able man and a dashing and daring officer, who did not like the routine garrison duty,

but was always ready for adventurous tasks. While still a lieutenant when the Boer War commenced, he resigned the German army, went to South Africa, joined the Boer forces and fought through that whole war in a prominent position, distinguishing himself upon several occasions and being twice severely wounded, whereby he partially lost the use of his right hand, which compelled him to use his left in shooting, and this fact was one important item which led to his being detected, as the murderer of Major von Schönebeck must have been a left-handed man.

After the close of the Boer War, Goeben returned to Germany, was reinstated in the army and detailed to the great general staff. In this position he was sent on very important missions to Macedonia. After his return he joined the line and was attached to a regiment at Allenstein. Goeben is a nephew of the celebrated German general, August v. Goeben, the victor of the battle of St. Quentin, 1871. He has also been abroad fighting with the Spanish army in Morocco and elsewhere.

RECORD OF THE PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Abuyog, Leyte, P.I., Oct. 19, 1907.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of Sept. 7, 1907, appears an article signed Henry Du R. Phelan, in which it is stated that the Scouts under command of Lieutenant Hayt (as spoken of in the article signed "Captain" in your issue of June 22, 1907), "allowed themselves to be surprised and cut to pieces."

The Scouts were not surprised; they knew the night before the pulajanes were going to attack them and prepared for the fight; were in line of battle when the pulajanes charged them; saw them coming with women in front of them, and the commanding officer held his fire for some time to keep from killing the women. The Scouts fought their battle and lost. They died a soldier's death, as did their lieutenant. The pulajanes numbered about five hundred, the scouts numbered thirty-eight. Had any one of them retreated, what would have followed? The fight only lasted a short time; happened just at daylight, and the Scouts were up and waiting for the pulajanes when they came. They were outnumbered, that was all, and did as any good soldier would have done, died at their post. At any rate, it is thought better by most military men of experience to lose two-thirds of a command going forward, rather than to retreat under such circumstances, on account of the moral effect it would have on their men.

In this article it is stated that the insurrection had long been broken, even before the creation of the Scouts. The record of the War Department will show that the Scouts captured Emilio Aguinaldo, commander and chief of the insurgent army, and that the Scouts captured Vicente Lucban, commander and chief insurgent of Samar, and that the Scouts and a detachment of the 21st Infantry in June, 1905, killed Enrique Daguhob, the great pulajane leader of Samar, and that a detachment of the 8th Infantry and Scouts wounded and captured Faustino Abalin, the great pulajane leader of Leyte, P.I., in June, 1907.

The Scouts have not asked for anything and do not intend to, as they know that the War Department is just, and will in time give them everything due them. They have raised the pay in recognition of our good service.

Dr. Phelan spoke of the ex-Spanish troops which we landed at Iloilo, without any protection among 15,000 insurgents. What would he have done when war was declared if he had been one of them? Now we are not as good as the American soldier, who has all the chances of education, but I notice in the list of certificates of merit that there are a few Scout names. There are a few commissioned also. Now, Dr. Phelan, if you object to us dying in action, what do you wish us to do? It is to be remembered that the Scouts of the 8th Battalion participated in all of the above events except that of Emilio Aguinaldo.

FRANCISCO MABAGA, Sergt., 35th Co. Phil. Scouts.

CONTRACT SURGEONS AND SHOULDER STRAPS.

Fort Baker, Sausalito, Jan. 11, 1908.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Certain contract surgeons recently petitioned to have shoulder straps restored to their uniforms, and their petition was forwarded, favorably endorsed, by their Department Commander. The General Staff, however, quite properly rendered an adverse decision on the ground that contract surgeons are civilian employees.

Whatever privilege a contract surgeon may ask for is invariably denied him on the same plea. Why not then strike at once at the root of the evil, and change the status of contract surgeons to that of commissioned officers? The General Staff, whose attention has just been directed to contract surgeons, might recommend the creation of a volunteer corps, each such as was brought into existence by the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, as a substitution for the present contract service. This would in no way be in conflict with the aspirations of the Medical Department, and would do away with the many injustices contract surgeons have vainly been complaining of for years. There appears to be no sound reason for not improving at once the status of contract surgeons; and it is hoped that the General Staff, the members of which are certainly familiar with the creditable military service of contract surgeons, will lend them a helping hand.

CONTRACT SURGEON.

The General Staff and the War Department have already lent a helping hand by approving the bill now before Congress providing for a reorganization of the Medical Department.—EDITOR.

DETAILS FOR CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In a memorandum by the Chief of Staff which accompanied the bill for the authorization of additional officers for the Army, it was stated that "as most of the details of the extra officers would come from the line, there would be an opportunity to correct the present unjust inequality of promotion." That these extra officers are needed everyone knows, but that Congress will pass the bill is extremely doubtful, and why not apply this principle to the present detail system, as far as it goes, and make all staff details, below the grade of colonel, for several years to come, from the Cavalry and Infantry, and in this way give much needed promotion to many old captains of these two branches of the Service?

As the details now held by Artillery officers expire, the places should be filled by Infantry and Cavalry officers, but, to aid the lieutenant colonels of Artillery, this branch of the Service should be given its share of the details of colonels, when there is an opportunity to make such details.

FATH PLAY.

Orders were issued at the Navy Department this week for the retirement from active duty because of age of Rear Admiral Robert M. Berry on Jan. 28. This will result in the promotion of Capt. Leavitt C. Logan, commandant of the Eighth Naval District and the navy yard at Pensacola, who also will be retired for age on Jan. 30. Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby is one number in grade ahead of Captain Logan, but as his retirement takes place on the same date as that of Admiral Berry, he cannot obtain the promotion under the naval regulations. However, Captain Colby, who is in charge of the naval recruiting station at Boston, will be advanced one grade upon retirement, because of Civil War service, he having entered the Naval Academy in 1862. The promotion of Captain Logan will result in the advancement to captain of Commanders Stacy Potts and James M. Helm, the latter being an additional number in grade. The retirement of Captain Colby will result in the promotion of Comdr. Albert B. Willits and Cameron McT. Winslow, the latter being an additional number. The retirement of Admiral Logan two days later will mean the promotion of Comdr. T. S. K. Reeves. Commander Potts is the engineer officer at the Puget Sound Navy Yard. Commander Helm for some time has been in command of the cruiser *Geveston*, on the Asiatic Station. Commander Willits is the engineer officer at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Commander Winslow is Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and has been designated to command the battleship *New Hampshire*. Commander Reeves is a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey. As a result of these promotions, the following lieutenant commanders will be promoted to commanders: Joseph L. Jayne, commanding the gunboat *El Cano*, in China waters; James G. Doyle, on the cruiser *Washington*; Albert L. Key, recently relieved of duty with the General Board, to command the *Salem*; William L. Howard, until recently naval attaché at Berlin; and Robert B. Higgins, fleet engineer on the battleship *Connecticut*. The following lieutenants also will be promoted to lieutenant commanders: Roscoe C. Bulmer, commanding the President's yacht *Sylph*; Gilbert S. Galbraith, on inspection duty with the Bureau of Ordnance; Roscoe Spear, waiting orders; Robert W. McNeely, on the battleship *Louisiana*, and Walter S. Turpin, on the cruiser *Pennsylvania*.

Prof. L. S. Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania, in the course of an address at the recent convention of the Association of American Universities in Ann Arbor, Mich., dwelt at length upon the increasing influence of Germany in South America. Professor Rowe, who was a delegate to last year's Pan American Conference in Rio de Janeiro and who has lately completed an exhaustive study of political, social and economic conditions in South America, declared that Germany was establishing a hold on the South American republics which possessed a deeper significance than would attach to actual territorial occupation, and this, he explained, is being done not merely by commercial conquest, but by means of the more fundamental forces, moral and intellectual, which develop community of thought and thus prepare the way for community of action. In Chili, Peru and Argentina, said Professor Rowe, German ideas, German culture, and the German point of view predominate, and their influence is steadily increasing. "Germany," he continued, "has been ready and anxious to send her officers to reorganize the South American armies and she has shown herself no less ready and anxious to send her schoolmasters and schoolmistresses to reorganize the lower and higher schools of these countries. Although German commerce has made great strides, her advance in moral and intellectual influence is not to be traced to this fact, but rather to the determined effort that she is making to place her best intellectual forces at the service of the South American Republics."

The Newport Shipbuilding Company has under consideration two courses to pursue with regard to the North Carolina, which has twice failed to come up to the contract requirements as to speed, which is twenty-two knots an hour. The Secretary of the Navy has decided to allow the company to pay its forfeit, which, at the rate of \$50,000 per knot of deficiency, would not amount to a great deal in view of a failure of about an eighth of a knot. But the officers of the company, with a commendable pride in their yard, dislike to take the onus and the shade of color that would attach to a shipbuilder's reputation by so doing. The contractors maintain that the ship would have made the desired twenty-two knots at the first trial if the temporary doors between the two fire rooms had been cut. They came very near making the mark then, but the disadvantage of having their stokers climb up over the protective deck to go from one fireroom to the other handicapped them. The probability is strong that the North Carolina will be accepted without any further trial of her speed. And it is another safe probability that when she has been shaken down and gets in trim she will make her contract speed. In the Bureau of Construction there is a suspicion that some of the trouble is due to her engines, and possibly to defects in her screws. The engines have from the first shown a tendency to overheat when pushed.

In a letter to the New York Sun, dated Montreal, Canada, Forbes D. Sutherland describes his experiences at Fort Saskatchewan, Canada, in the old days when nearly everybody from the officer commanding to the bugler boy went to bed drunk, or pretty nearly so. He adds: "Two years ago I returned to Fort Saskatchewan after an absence of about a year and a half. A canteen had been established during my absence. The change in every respect was most marked and peculiar. The spirit and morality of the whole troop had changed, although it was composed of nearly the same men as when I was first stationed there. The hotels and road houses 'over town' were tabooed. If a man drank 'tanglefoot' he was severely 'sat upon,' not only by the officers, but by his comrades. Men stayed in barracks. The canteen gave them amusement and something decent to drink as well. Instead of going outside and filling up on a lot of 'red eye' and bringing home with them a supply to keep up the debauch, they sat at home, sipped beer and stayed sober. They knew they could get a drink for the asking, and, true to human nature, they did not ask as frequently as they would have done if there were

no chance of getting it. I don't believe in 'booze,' but I do believe in canteens. Give them to your soldier boys and see the difference."

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs disposed of a number of important bills at the meeting Thursday last. Among these was S. 2248, by Senator Scott, for the improvement of the United States National Cemetery at Mexico City, Mexico. S. 653, by Senator Warren, to authorize commissions to issue to officers of the Army, retired, who receive an advance in grade. S. 629, by Senator Bulkeley, to grant medals to survivors and heirs of volunteers of the Port Hudson forlorn hope storming party, and Senate Joint Resolution 33, which provides that service by officers of the Army as cadets at the Naval Academy or as commissioned officers of the Navy shall be counted to entitle an officer to retirement on his own application. The latter measure is intended to apply to such cases as Colonel Muhlenburg and several other officers who were, like him, while cadets at the Naval Academy, ordered to serve on a vessel sent into Long Island Sound to protect New York city from an attack by the Confederate privateer *Florida*. The Bulkeley amendment to the medical bill, providing for a dental corps, was ordered to be reported favorably as a separate bill.

Awarding of contracts for the three million dollars' worth of submarines authorized by the last Congress is still a matter of considerable embarrassment to the Navy Department. About \$725,000 of the original appropriation remains unexpended, and Secretary Metcalf, the Board on Construction and other naval authorities fail to agree as to what should be done with these funds. The disagreement has been pending since the original contract for submarines was awarded. One company was given a contract for seven boats, and \$725,000 was held by the Secretary for the purchase of one or two boats of another type if considered advisable. It was later proposed that a company build the boats on its own responsibility and at its own expense with the promise that the Navy Department would accept and pay for them if they were found satisfactory. This proposition did not produce results and no agreement on this basis was reached.

On account of the disturbed conditions in Hayti and to protect American interests, it has been decided to send the cruiser *Des Moines*, Comdr. T. M. Potts, from Boston to Hayti, her headquarters to be in the vicinity of the troubled section. The gunboat *Eagle*, Captain Marvell, now at St. Marc, will look after the protection of these interests until the arrival of the cruiser, when she will resume her survey work around the coast. The *Des Moines* will reach Port au Prince about Feb. 1. The Navy Department has also cabled Comdr. Thomas D. Griffin, commanding the gunboat *Paducah*, at New Orleans, to start for Cape Haytien. The gunboat *Eagle*, Lieutenant Commander Marvell commanding, has left St. Marc, which is now in the hands of government forces, for Gonaives. Mr. Livingston, the American Consul at Cape Haytien, cabled the State Department on Jan. 22 that the neighboring villages are falling a prey to the revolutionists, who are advancing further north and now threaten Cape Haytien.

Representative O'Connell, of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution in the House on Jan. 22 calling upon the Secretary of War for information "as to what methods, if any, are in vogue in the Army for the manual or technical training of enlisted men, and if there are none, the advisability of introducing them"; and for estimates of the probable cost of establishing such schools at every station, fort and post where one or more regiments are quartered. Attendance at these schools is to be compulsory. "It is time," said Mr. O'Connell, "for the government to take official action to prevent the enlisted men of the Army from falling into disrepute in this country. If proper trade and technical schools were established at every Army post there would be a lessening of the large number of desertions, the facts of which would be little short of a national scandal if known."

Capt. Charles deF. Chandler, Signal Corps, U.S.A., in an article entitled "Winning the Lahm Cup," which appears in the *Journal of the Military Service Institution*, says: "Many persons have offered the advice that free balloons would be of no value to an army in time of war, and intimating that the present use of them is simply time wasted. This may be an appropriate place to state that the principal object in free ballooning as now practiced by the Signal Corps is to give officers this elementary instruction, which is of great value, because a captive balloon or a dirigible balloon may, in case of accident, become a free balloon. History also records how the French made and sent up from Paris sixty-four balloons during the siege of 1870-1871. These carried a total of 164 persons, 381 carrier pigeons and more than eleven tons of mail. Only six were captured by the Germans and two lost at sea."

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, notes that in republishing, in the sixth paragraph of the middle column on page 509 of our issue of Jan. 18, the memorandum sent by him to the New York Sun, he is represented as stating in the memorandum that he does not concur in the view of the Superintendent of the Military Academy that "the elements of scholarship and discipline should not be set aside in behalf of men" who are merely "showy" on a horse. "What I actually stated in the memorandum," General Bell writes, "is the exact opposite of the views attributed to me. 'I do concur in his [the Superintendent's] view that 'the elements of scholarship and discipline should not be set aside in behalf of men' who are merely 'showy' on a horse.'"

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., will be relieved from command of the Philippines Division on Feb. 15 by Major Gen. John F. Weston, now in command of the Department of Luzon. General Wood will return to the United States by way of Europe, and is authorized to avail himself of a leave for six months en route. On his arrival in the United States he will assume command of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Gover-

nors Island, relieving Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, who will be transferred to Chicago, where he will take command of the Department of the Lakes, relieving Brig. Gen. W. H. Carter, who will succeed to the Department of Missouri, now temporarily in command of Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, who is destined for a command in the Philippines.

The War Department on Jan. 23 readvertized for bids for the construction of a dirigible balloon for the use of the Army, and fixed Feb. 15 as the day for opening bids. The first bids for a balloon for the use of the Signal Corps proved unsatisfactory. The bidders either had impractical ideas of their own or failed to comprehend the scope of the specifications prepared by the Signal Corps. There was no single bid that could be accepted nor any two or three that could be combined to make a proposition that would secure any substantial advantage for the government. The specifications will be drawn in greater detail and with the hope that they may develop something that can be used.

The Senate has received from the Court of Claims findings in certain cases where claim was made for the difference between sea pay and shore pay while claimants were serving as officers of the Navy upon receiving and other ships of the Navy. The court found unpaid the following sums: \$158.83 in case of Robert Steel; \$97.70 in case of the daughter of Charles W. Babbitt, deceased; \$160.27 in case of John T. Newton; \$312.37 in case of heirs of Henry Lelar, deceased; \$368.62 in case of administrator of Josiah A. Hannum, deceased; and \$44.11 in case of brother of Fernando P. Gilmore, deceased.

The wireless telegraph station at the Naval Academy is now exchanging messages with Colon, Panama, over two thousand miles in a direct line from Annapolis. Other points with which the Academy station is in direct communication are Key West, Pensacola, San Juan, Porto Rico and Guantanamo, Cuba. Lieut. Comdr. W. H. G. Bullard, U.S.N., has charge of the station, and W. Eaton, chief electrician, is chief operator. Although the electrical power is small, the system is reported to be working perfectly.

The case of Chief Yeoman Fred. L. Buenzle, U.S.N., against the managers of the Newport Amusement Association, Newport, R.I., is now before the Rhode Island Supreme Court on appeal. Buenzle was excluded from the pavilion Sept. 6, 1906, for no other reason than that he was dressed in the Navy uniform. He sued for damages and was awarded a verdict of twenty-five cents, the sum he had paid for admission. He appealed to the higher court and the case is now under advisement.

Secretary Metcalf, of the Navy, on Jan. 21 approved the sentence in the case of Adrian Fauteux, chief yeoman at the naval training station at Newport, R.I., who was recently convicted by a G.C.M. on charges involving forgery and scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals. Fauteux was sentenced by the court to a reduction from chief yeoman to landsman, three years' confinement in the Naval Prison at Boston, Mass., and dishonorable discharge.

There was reported to the Navy Department the past week the death of three seamen at different points, one at St. Louis and two on the Pacific coast, from drinking wood alcohol. The wild abandon of the jack tar when he goes out for a debauch may be imagined from the fact that the sailor at St. Louis drank a bottle of rubber cement on a wager, the stuff containing a preponderating ingredient of wood alcohol.

Capt. E. E. Booth, secretary of the Army School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth, has been in Washington for the past week on duty connected with the work in progress in the Quartermaster's Department on the subject of post laundries. A uniform and systematic plan for providing laundries for all posts has been arranged, and it is the expectation to introduce these much needed institutions gradually throughout the country.

The plans of Lieut. Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.N., simplifying the handling of the ammunition of the guns of the 8-inch turrets, are to be tested on the Vermont, to which Lieutenant Palmer is attached, and the Louisiana. He proposes to get rid of much gear by using hand power and utilizing the space in the turret thus obtained for storing one hundred and fifty-pound projectiles, thus greatly increasing the rapidity of fire.

There is a friendly feeling for the bill to advance Major Gen. O. O. Howard, retired, to the grade of lieutenant general. The Senate Military Committee took up the bill this week and on Thursday gave a hearing on it to Senators Hale and Proctor, who both heartily urged the justice of such a recognition of the merit of a brave and honored officer.

The battleship *Nebraska*, under command of Captain Nicholson, sailed from San Francisco for Magdalena Bay Jan. 22 to engage in her first target practice. Following her target practice the *Nebraska* is expected to be in full readiness to join the ships of Rear Admiral Evans's fleet next March.

President Roosevelt on Jan. 17 sent a dispatch to Governor Sparks of Nevada stating that he would permit the troops to remain in Nevada for such reasonable length of time as would give the Legislature opportunity to organize a force to perform the police functions of the state.

The U.S.S. *Newark* will be relieved by the gunboat *Wasp* as trainingship for the 1st Battalion of New York State Militia, following a request to the Navy Department for a smaller boat.

The President has approved important changes in Navy Regulations relative to the proper commands of officers, Paragraphs 35 and 36.

VOYAGE OF ATLANTIC FLEET.

After a delightful stay at Rio de Janeiro for ten days, the Atlantic Battleship Fleet, under Rear Admiral Evans, sailed from that port Jan. 22, according to schedule, for Punta Arenas, at the end of South America, where the fleet is due on Jan. 31, after a run of 2,230 knots.

Brazilians and the American residents gave the fleet a great send-off upon its departure, and fully 300,000 persons thronged the water-front and every harbor craft that would keep afloat was utilized to carry thousands more to locations close to the anchorage grounds, where a better view would be afforded of the fleet. President Penna, in the Presidential yacht, proceeded to the Minnesota, the flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas, who, owing to Rear Admiral Evans's illness, has acted in the latter's stead at all of the official functions at Rio. The President expressed his regret that Rear Admiral Evans had not been able to attend the entertainments given in honor of the visit of the Americans. He on the part of himself and members of his cabinet and the Brazilian people wished the fleet bon voyage and reiterated his expressions of cordiality for the United States.

Sixteen Brazilian warships escorted the United States warships for about twenty-five miles. Then farewell salutes were exchanged, after which the Brazilian vessels shared their courses for various destinations.

While the fleet was at Rio de Janeiro officers and men were royally entertained, and whenever duties permitted engaged in almost a continuous round of pleasure, made possible by the cordial reception of the Brazilians.

The Minnesota crew beat the Georgia in a three-mile rowing race on Jan. 18. A large amount of money is up on a fight to be pulled off at Sandy Point between Seaman Egan, of the Minnesota, and Seaman Neely, of the Ohio. The winner fights Seaman Altieri, of the Missouri, for the championship of the Navy.

The rumor that anarchists had despatched a steamship loaded with explosives to Rio to blow up the fleet was, of course, treated as a mere sensation by the Americans. The German ship which had this cargo was inspected by the police on her arrival at Rio, and it was found that one-third of the cargo consisted of phosphorus and the other half of chemicals used in the manufacture of matches. It was discovered that this cargo was consigned to a match factory, but the police, nevertheless, took extra precautions watching for anarchists.

At the grand ball given in the Crystal Palace at Petropolis, Jan. 18, under the auspices of the Diario Club of Rio de Janeiro, at least 100 officers from the various American vessels attended.

The collier Arctus arrived at Rio Jan. 18. Shore liberty to the men ended on Jan. 19, and their behavior was very exemplary.

Surgeon Crandall, who was found guilty by a G.C.M. of falsehood and of conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, was sentenced to lose eight numbers and to be publicly reprimanded. Rear Admiral Evans approved the findings, and in reviewing the proceedings, said: "The sentence is entirely inadequate. The convening authority is unable to understand the mental attitude of an officer who, as a member of a court convicting another of deliberate falsehood, could vote for such a ludicrously inadequate punishment, thus forcing his brother officers to associate with him."

Assistant Paymaster Doherty, of the Missouri, was acquitted by a court-martial of charges of overstaying liberty at Trinidad.

Fleet Engineer Higgins has been transferred to the Alabama for the voyage to Magellan Straits, as the Alabama engineering force is low. Naval Constructor Robinson has been transferred from the flagship to the Maine temporarily.

Some 5,000 townspeople were guests on the Minnesota at a farewell reception Jan. 21. The decorations of the ship were magnificent. Rear Admirals Thomas, Sperry and Emory and the officers received the visitors.

Rear Admiral Evans, in an interview with a correspondent of the New York Herald, said: "Our welcome at Rio is the greatest of the kind I ever saw, not only because of the warmth of the reception, but the behavior of the men shows the advance made by the Service. Twenty years ago such a transatlantic exchange of amenities would have been impossible. The exemplary conduct is due to the difference in the character of the men and the difference in training. I believe in giving the men plenty of liberty, and hope the law will soon be amended to substitute light money fines for deprivation of liberty as a punishment without the present complicated and unsatisfactory court-martial procedure. I believe such a change would greatly improve conditions and encourage the men to remain in the Service. My position is shown by the fact that I ordered all classed men to be sent ashore twice. The formation of the fleet and the passage of the strait will be decided after we reach Sandy Point."

The Union Club of Callao has arranged a series of regattas, which will include contests between sailing yachts and automobile boats, beginning Feb. 23, in honor of the American Fleet, which will be at Lima about that time. The chiefs of police at both Callao and Lima are organizing special squads of English speaking police which will be of great service during the stay of the Americans in this country.

The Second Torpedo Flotilla under Lieutenant Cone arrived at Rio de Janeiro Jan. 17 very much fatigued after the run from Pernambuco, rough weather being experienced. The propeller of the Hopkins was reported damaged, and the machinery of the Lawrence needed repairs.

The flotilla sailed for Buenos Ayres Jan. 21 and will cancel their scheduled five days' stop at Montevideo and remain two days at Buenos Ayres instead. Upon leaving that port they will proceed to Punta Arenas, where it is hoped they will arrive before the fleet starts through the Straits of Magellan. It is possible the fleet and flotilla will leave for the cruise through the straits together, after which they will again separate, the flotilla keeping close to shore until Wellington Island is passed, while the fleet will be further out at sea.

The feature of this change of plans will be the increased speed in order that the destroyers get to Magdalena Bay without loss of time, and probably several days before April 6, the date set in their original itinerary. Rear Admiral Evans will arrange, it is said, that an additional coal supply be taken at each port so that the destroyers can cruise more than ten knots in good weather.

Captain Daitchkoff, of the Russian navy, who was at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, making observations of the American fleet, said, in discussing his mission: "I will follow the fleet in its cruise to make observations for my own benefit. I am not commissioned by the Russian government. My mission is entirely personal. I am simply a tourist, but I will watch with interest the progress

of the warships on this hazardous cruise. I might make a report of my observations to St. Petersburg if I see fit."

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The engagement is announced in Los Angeles, Cal., of Miss Anna Chapman, daughter of Judge and Mrs. John S. Chapman, of that city, and Paymr. Ervin A. McMillan, U.S.N., at present on duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard. Miss Chapman and Paymaster McMillan first met in far-away Guam, where the former was then the guest of Mrs. Charles P. Bagg, wife of Surgeon Bagg, of the Navy. The wedding is set for February and will take place at the home of Judge and Mrs. Chapman in Los Angeles.

Miss Lillian Mary Hempstone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Snowden Lee Hempstone, and Lieut. Frederick L. Oliver, U.S.N., were married in St. Stephen's Episcopal church, Washington, D.C., Jan. 22, by the Rev. George Fiske Dudley. The wedding was followed by a reception in the home of the bride's parents, in Munroe street. The church was decorated with Easter lilies. Miss Hempstone was escorted and given in marriage by her father. Miss Edith Cowles, as maid of honor, was her only attendant. Lieutenant Oliver had as his best man Lieut. Percy W. Foote, U.S.N. The ushers were Lieut. Joseph R. Defrees, Lieut. Clark H. Woodward, and Asst Paymr. William G. Neill, all U.S.N., and Capt. F. M. Eslick, U. S.M.C.

Miss Ethel Cowie, daughter of Pay Insnr. Thomas J. Cowie, U.S.N., was married at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 22, 1908, to P.A. Surg. Robert E. Ledbetter, U.S.N. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride. The maid of honor was Miss Grace L. Howard, daughter of Comdr. T. B. Howard, U.S.N., and the best man was Lieut. John S. Doddridge, U.S.N. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain G. L. Bayard, U.S.N.

Lieut. Col. Allen Allensworth, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Allensworth announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Nella, to Mr. Louis M. Blodgett, of Los Angeles, Cal.

The engagement is announced in Omaha, Neb., of Mrs. Henry Rustin and Capt. William G. Doane. "Mrs. Rustin," writes a correspondent, "is a small and vivacious brunette, with pronounced claim to beauty. She has more than ordinary musical ability and a fine contralto voice. Captain Doane is an Omaha boy by birth and one of Omaha's most popular bachelors, son of Judge and Mrs. George Doane. Entering the Army will not be a new field for the bride-to-be, as her parents were Army people and as a girl Mrs. Rustin reigned a bell in Army circles. She is the daughter of the late Capt. W. P. Goodwin, U. S.A., whose widow lives in Omaha, Neb."

The engagement is announced of Mrs. Hulda Bates and Lieut. Benjamin M. Bailey, 5th U.S. Field Art., stationed at Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Bates is the widow of the late Joseph Bates, and the daughter of Judge and Mrs. Clement Bates.

RECENT DEATHS.

George R. Holt, late assistant engineer, U.S. Navy, died at Philadelphia Jan. 11, 1908, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. A graduate of the Lowell, Mass., High School, he became a civil engineer, and in the late fifties was employed with a survey party in western Kansas and on the Fremont Trail, and present in the border warfare leading up to the burning of Leavenworth and other Kansas settlements by Quantrell and his band. Returning to Nashua, N.H., where he was born, he taught school, and on the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, entered the U.S. Navy as a third assistant engineer on Oct. 16, 1861. He attained the rank of second assistant engineer and served on the Aroostook in the James River in the fight at Fort Darling and the subsequent engagements under Capt. John Rodgers. He also served on the Aroostook, the Kennebec and Tacoma in the Gulf Squadron under Admiral Farragut, and was invalided home and sent North. In 1869 he was ordered to the flagship Rhode Island, of the North Atlantic Squadron, cruising in the West Indies and the coast of South America, and at the expiration of the cruise in 1867 he was ordered to the Naval Academy as instructor, and in charge of the civil engineering work. He resigned May 4, 1869, and after a business career in the New England states, settled in Philadelphia in 1885. He was widely known as an expert refrigerating engineer.

Mr. Charles R. Smyth, brother of the wife of Col. Stanhope E. Hunt, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., died at Princeton, N.J., Jan. 19, 1908.

Brevet Major L. R. Hawthorne, U.S.V., who died in Portland, Ore., Jan. 12, 1908, aged 79 years, was the father of Mrs. William L. Buck, wife of Major William L. Buck, 10th U.S. Inf., and of Major Harry L. Hawthorne, Coast Art., U.S.A. Mrs. Hawthorne survives him.

Major Vincent M. Elmore, who died in Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 12, 1908, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, was the father of Lieut. V. M. Elmore, 15th U.S. Inf. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the 3d Alabama Infantry. He afterwards transferred to the Cavalry, and then served as an officer on the staff of the late Gen. Joseph Wheeler. At his own request he was allowed to rejoin his regiment, the 1st Alabama Cavalry, with which he served until the close of the war, reaching the grade of major.

Rear Admiral Frank Curtis, U.S.N., retired, died at the Cairo Apartment House, Washington, D.C., Jan. 19, 1908. He was born in Cincinnati, O., on June 18, 1844, and entered the naval service as a midshipman on Sept. 25, 1862, from California. He was promoted to ensign on March 12, 1868; to master March 26, 1869; to lieutenant March 21, 1870; to lieutenant commander March 2, 1885; and to commander July 10, 1894. During the Spanish-American War he was in command of the U.S.S. Essex from Aug. 24, 1898, to April 19, 1900; subsequently serving at the navy yard, Washington, D.C.; at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., and was promoted to captain on July 23, 1900. In the grade of captain he served at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., until detached on Oct. 1, 1900, and ordered home. On Sept. 27, 1901, he was transferred to the retired list in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1899.

Daniel Turner, son of the late Civil Engineer Turner, passed away in San Francisco Jan. 14. He is survived by a son, Daniel Key Turner, and two sisters, Mrs. Richard M. Cutts, of Mare Island, and Mrs. R. M. Baldwin, of San Francisco. The funeral was held from St. Peter's chapel, Mare Island, on Jan. 17, interment being made in the naval cemetery on the yard.

The funeral services of Capt. H. B. Rogers, late commander of the U.S. revenue cutter McCulloch, who died at the residence of Mrs. Marmer in Oakland, Cal., were

held Jan. 2. Rev. Mr. Maxwell, pastor of Christ's church, in Sausalito, delivered the oration and conducted the services. Owing to the wishes of the widow of the deceased, no military ceremonies were observed at the funeral. The chapel was crowded with the officers from the revenue cutter in port and with the personal friends of the deceased. The casket was completely hidden by a bank of beautiful floral offerings, among which were a miniature of the cutter McCulloch, the contribution of the crew, and a large cross presented by the wardroom officers of the deceased captain's ship. The pallbearers consisted of six sailors of the gig's crew of the McCulloch. The body was cremated at the Oakland Crematory.

Caroline B. Jamison, sister of the wife of Lieut. Walter E. Gunster, 18th U.S. Inf., died at Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 3, 1908.

ROBERT H. YOUNG.

Among soldiers whom fame and fortune little noticed, but whose bravery and manliness and fidelity to duty, in war, in peace, and at all times, were not excelled, let the name of Robert H. Young be recorded.

Had accidents of position and acquaintanceship brought him great preferment, there would have been the savor of solid merit. Modesty crowned him like a gem, but modesty seldom turns up trumps, as all know. Modest he was, at heart, in spite of eloquence of words, denouncing his country's foes, or, in camp fire story, telling of his great hunts. He matched words with deeds.

As it was to the writer, so, doubtless, it will be to other comrades of Captain Young, the news of his death will bring surprise and grief, consequent upon inquiry having been made, by one of his old 4th Infantry friends, who had observed the dropping from Army lists, since July last, the familiar name of him who had quietly passed away, at his Kentucky home, in the previous February.

The mutuality between Young and the men he commanded, who always considered themselves fortunate to be under him, in garrison, or upon dangerous expeditions; and the confidence that superiors always felt in giving him hazardous enterprises, told what kind of officer he was, and fitly typifies the most valuable for these and all times.

Farewell, comrade, my saddle companion, upon plain and upon mountain, my most worthy exemplar, perfect gentleman and dutiful officer!

D. C. PEARSON, Lieut. Col., U.S.A.

4 Iowa Circle, Washington, D.C., Jan. 17, 1908.

MARY HILDEBRAND DUDLEY.

The announcement of the sudden death of Mrs. Dudley, wife of Col. Edgar S. Dudley, U.S.A., professor of law at West Point, N.Y., on Jan. 20, 1908, came as a shock to all at the post. While in poor health since early fall, no serious result of her illness was apprehended until shortly before her death. Funeral services were conducted at Colonel Dudley's quarters, at half-past four o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 21, by the Rev. Mr. Hedman, brother-in-law of Mrs. Dudley. The remains were taken away for interment on January 22. "There has thus passed suddenly away from this little community," writes a correspondent, "a woman whose lovable, gentle, generous nature endeared her to all who knew her; and all hearts go out in sympathy to those whom she held dear by the ties of kindred or friendship." Another correspondent sends the following tribute to Mrs. Dudley:

Quietly and without warning there stole away from our little Army community a soul of uncommon beauty and simplicity, endeared to all who knew her by those gentle qualities of heart and demeanor that make an environment of peace wherever their influence is felt.

Mrs. Mary Hildebrand Dudley, wife of Col. Edgar S. Dudley, after a few days of acute illness, expired about noon on Monday last. She had for some time been a sufferer from a nervous disorder, but no serious apprehension had been felt by her friends, who, within a few days, had seen her cheerful and apparently improved. But it matters little now as to the circumstances of her taking. The shock of our sudden loss is an overwhelming sorrow that involves an entire community, whose members, whether intimate or casual in association with her beautiful personality, are at one in the tribute of admiration and grief.

It is given to us all at some time to meet those calm, deep, truthful natures whose presence among us is a benediction—a guarantee that the overworld of righteousness and love still dwells on earth in mortal flesh and makes life worth living for its presence, and death worth facing fearlessly for its passing.

She was one of these—a life of quiet sunshine, strong to bear and to help; patient to suffer; quick in sympathy, calm in faith; simple and genuine in all things. A wife, a mother, a woman of the type to whom man's heart makes humble reverence, and to whom he pays the tribute of a devotion second only to that he gives his maker.

C. W. L.

West Point, N.Y., Jan. 22, 1908.

The friends of Brig. Gen. A. C. Markley, U.S.A., retired, will be glad to learn that he is comfortably situated at Laredo, Texas, from where he writes us, saying: "Arriving in San Francisco in June, 1907, with world before me again, same as in 1862, a new life to begin, I leisurely wended my way down through my old stamping ground, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, with an eye out for any chance to repair my frayed fortune, and most unexpectedly pounced on it right here in Laredo. Not in history or in 'Security and Information' is recorded a case where the onion pulled a warrior out of a hole, but right here it has done so. What potatoes are to Greeley, gold to the Rand, diamonds to Kimberly, that the onion is to Laredo. Some land I owned here escaped going down a mine shaft, and here, where I came with my company, a young second lieutenant over forty years ago—and thirty-five years ago with my family—is where I settle down. No more being 'ranked out' or 'change of station,' at least not in the flesh, but 'back to the farm' to live over again the dear remembrances of childhood, planting trees, making garden, doing the things I like to do and not having to do the things I don't like to do, so utterly delightful in this lovely climate, that it seems like the Indian Summer of life, with only the regret that the scheme of life was not planned on the fact that it takes fifty years to learn how to live, then fifty years to live, and fifty years to get ready to die. Here also lived my only child, who went to his death in Cuba, and here is my resting place, picked out for me at once. So many retired officers, I have noticed, have difficulty in selecting a permanent abode, after a roaming life of many decades, a natural consequence of an unsettled existence, and a more serious one than supposed. However,

he who woos dame Fortune with onions leads a strenuous life during the season of active operations. I am up at daylight, on my feet till dark, when I am so tired, stiff and sore, but so happy, that I don't care whether school keeps or not; cheered at the prospect of getting my head above water, a novel sensation, and that not by the hard, grinding, distasteful toll that I expected, but with every hour a pleasure."

PERSONALS.

Gen. E. Van A. Andruss, U.S.A., and Mrs. Andruss are spending the winter at Hollenbeck Hotel, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., will review the 47th N.Y. in its armory on Marcy avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., on Friday night, Feb. 21.

Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., will review the 69th N.Y. in its armory on Lexington avenue, New York city, on Saturday night, Feb. 8.

Mrs. Hanscom, wife of Naval Constructor Hanscom, U.S.N., who has recently undergone a severe surgical operation at the German Hospital in Philadelphia, is now at her home in that city convalescing.

Mr. Charles A. Lindley, who is to marry Miss Edith Greene, daughter of General and Mrs. Francis Vinton Greene, in Grace church, Feb. 8, will celebrate his departure from bachelorhood by giving a dinner on Feb. 3.

Lieut. M. P. Andruss, Coast Art., U.S.A., on duty at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., was among the special guests at the review of the 7th N.Y. in New York on Jan. 20, and formed one of the staff of Colonel Appleton during the review.

Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine, wife of Lieutenant Commander McAlpine, of Portsmouth, Va., is the guest of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Edwin Taylor Pollock, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Many beautiful entertainments have been given in Mrs. McAlpine's honor.

An engagement announced in San Francisco is that of Miss Jeanette Wright to Edward Torney, son of Col. George H. Torney, U.S.A. Miss Wright, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Kirkham Wright, is said to be one of the most attractive girls in San Francisco.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N., was the reviewing officer of the Spanish War Veterans at the 14th Regiment Armory in Brooklyn, N.Y., on the night of Jan. 20. Col. John H. Foote, of the 14th Regiment, was in command. It was a most successful event and was largely attended.

Major Charles Lynch, Med. Dept., U.S.A., spoke on Red Cross work at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, 422 Madison avenue, New York city, Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 22. Major Lynch was with the Japanese army in Manchuria, and accompanied Baron General Kuroki on his trip last year through the United States.

President Roosevelt on Jan. 23 sent the following nominations to the Senate: Coast Artillery Corps—Lieutenant colonel, John R. Williams; major to be lieutenant colonel, William C. Rafferty; captains to be majors, Henry D. Todd, Jr., and Thomas W. Winston; first lieutenants to be captains, Richard C. Marshall and John O. Steger.

Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War; Gen. James A. Drain, and Gen. George W. Wingate, of New York, have been named as a committee to present to Congress the subject of legislation to encourage rifle shooting among schoolboys in line with the recommendations by President Roosevelt in his last two annual messages to Congress.

Gen. William P. Duvall, U.S.A., and Mrs. Duvall entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., Jan. 18. Their guests were: Senator Dupont, Senator and Mrs. Briggs, Major Gen. George L. Gillespie, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Gillespie; Mrs. Alfred E. Bates, Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sharpe; Mrs. Pettitt and Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly, U.S.A., and Mrs. Edgerly.

The President has approved the sentence of dismissal and confinement at hard labor in a penitentiary for five years in the case of 1st Lieut. Allan Lefort, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., who has been convicted by court-martial of various forgeries and of obtaining money by forgery and fraud. He will be sent to the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan. Lieutenant Lefort served as an enlisted man in the Artillery from 1895 to 1899, when he was appointed a second lieutenant in the 34th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, serving therein until May, 1901. He received an appointment as second lieutenant in the Artillery Corps in August, 1901, and was promoted to be first lieutenant therein in April, 1903.

The first day of the new year was celebrated, with great pleasure, by those present at the "at home" of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John Vasser White, Coast Art., U.S.A., at Fort Stevens, Portland, Ore., from 4 to 6 p.m. "The popular host and hostess," says the Morning Astorian, "greeted their guests with the hospitality for which they are noted. A very pleasant time was had by all present, who will, for years, cherish the memory of a two hours' mingling in an auspicious event. Among those present were Capt. and Mrs. Lamoureux, Capt. and Mrs. Willis and Lieut. and Mrs. Kerfoot, Mrs. Adkins, of Kansas City, Mo., mother of Mrs. Kerfoot; Lieut. and Mrs. Feeter, Dr. Stedman and Lieutenant Canfield, all from Fort Stevens; Dr. and Mrs. Jay Tuttle, Lieut. and Mrs. Behr, from Fort Columbia, and Chaplain and Mrs. Wm. S. Gilbert, of Astoria."

At the twentieth annual meeting of the Woman's Army and Navy League, held in Washington, Jan. 16, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. George M. Sternberg; vice-presidents, Mrs. J. C. Kelton and Mrs. H. B. Buckingham; secretary, Mrs. W. W. White; assistant secretary, Mrs. Eleanor Simmes; treasurer, Mrs. R. C. Dubois; executive committee, Mrs. Franklin Bell, Mrs. Anson Mills, Mrs. C. A. Hatfield, Mrs. E. A. Koerber, Miss Isabel Freeman, Mrs. R. B. Bradford, Mrs. H. H. Barroll, Mrs. W. S. Schley, Mrs. Silas Casey and Mrs. B. J. Cromwell. The reports submitted showed a considerable increase in the league's expenditures during the year, and therefore an increase in the number of books, organs, etc., sent to distant Army posts and naval stations. The total disbursements for the year amounted to \$3,562, and the treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club reported an expenditure of \$246 for repairs. In its twenty years of generous service the league has expended \$45,150; \$29,024 for national work and \$16,126 for the maintenance of and repairs and taxes on the Soldiers' and Sailors' and Marines' Club. National work means organs, pianos, graphophones, books, games and lantern slides sent to the Philippine Islands, Guam, Samoa, Alaska, Cuba, etc., wherever the enlisted man needs diversion when off duty; the parent society in Albany gave one hundred and four organs in twenty years; the league in twenty years gave one hundred and eighteen.

A daughter was born to the wife of Ensign P. L. Pratt, U.S.N., retired, at Seattle, Washington, Jan. 13, 1908.

A son, Eugene Philips Baker, was born to the wife of Lieut. Wm. B. Baker, 18th Inf., Jan. 11, 1908, at Washington, D.C.

Paymr. C. S. Baker, U.S.N., is at 19 Church street, Torrington, Conn., with his wife and two children, awaiting orders for sea.

Gen. Thomas F. Barr, U.S.A., sailed for England on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie on Jan. 21. He will return early in February.

A son, Reese Stephens McCauley, was born to the wife of 1st Lieut. Cleyburn McCauley, U.S.M.C., at Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 20.

The transport Buford arrived at San Francisco Jan. 17 from Manila with ten officers, 183 enlisted men, seven military convicts and one Army nurse.

Mrs. Gideon Van Poole, of Fort Slocum, spent a few days in New York this week with her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Guillemet, at the Empire Hotel.

Capt. Richardson Clover, U.S.N., and Mrs. Clover were among the dinner hosts in Washington, D.C., Jan. 20, entertaining for the Speaker and Miss Cannon.

Major C. A. Flagler, U.S.A., and Asst. Paymr. Emmett H. Tebeau, U.S.N., were among the guests at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, this week.

Miss Florence Look and Lieut. A. Owen Seaman, 15th U.S. Inf., were married on Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1908, at the home of the bride's mother, 505 Church street, Collinsville, Ill.

Rear Admiral Eugene H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., and Mrs. Leutze gave a dinner in Washington, D.C., Jan. 21, in their quarters at the navy yard, for the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Metcalf.

The second Monday german, arranged by Misses Grace Bell, Shelby Converse, Constance Hoyt and Caryl Crawford, was held at Rauscher's in Washington, D.C., Jan. 20. The guests were welcomed by Mmes. Newberry, Summerlin, Richard Harlow, Hoyt and Bromwell.

Guests at the annual dinner of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, in the Hamilton Club, Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 18, included Col. H. O. S. Heistand, U.S.A., Capt. J. D. Adams, U.S.N., Capt. E. O. Sarraff, U.S.A., Capt. P. M. Kessler, U.S.A., Lieut. W. F. Bricker, U.S.N., and Major H. C. DuVal, N.G.N.Y.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Brownson, U.S.N., entertained at breakfast in Washington, D.C., Jan. 19, in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Dewey. The other guests were the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Bacon, the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Oliver, Gen. and Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Mrs. Julian James, Mrs. Merrill, Admiral Perry and Senator Du Pont.

Lieut. and Mrs. Roscoe C. Bulmer, U.S.N., entertained at dinner Jan. 19 in Washington in honor of Miss Vandergriff, when the others present to meet her were Miss Constance Hoyt, Miss Miriam Crosby, Miss Louise Maxwell, Miss Hoban, Miss Juliette Williams, Captain Patterson, Captain Kelley, Lieut. Comdr. Pitt Scott, Lieut. Comdr. Andre Procter, Lieut. Semmes Read and Lieutenant Rowland.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George F. Elliott, U.S.M.C., gave a dinner in Washington, D.C., Jan. 21, entertaining for Senator and Mrs. Briggs at the Marine Corps barracks. The other guests were Senator Gallinger, Representative and Mrs. Foss, Representative and Mrs. Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. George Mayne, Major Charles L. McCawley, Capt. Richard S. Hooker, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Hooker, and General Allen, U.S.A.

Major General Grant, U.S.A., and the other officers of the Regular Army, of the Navy, of the National Guard and of the Governor's staff, have accepted invitations to the annual Charity Ball on Tuesday, Feb. 4, at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York city. The ball, the fifty-first of the yearly series, is, as always, for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, and boxes and tickets can be obtained from Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, No. 31 West 37th street; from the Fifth Avenue Bank and at No. 22 Riverside Drive, No. 22 East 32d street, No. 1 East 76th street and No. 16 West 11th street.

The transport Thomas sailed from Manila Jan. 16 with 149 casuals, 14 sick, 16 general prisoners, 606 enlisted men, 3d Cavalry, and the following military passengers: Capt. Julius T. Conrad, 3d Cav.; Lieut. Dorsey Cullen, 3d Cav.; Lieut. Frank K. Chapin, 3d Cav.; Capt. Patrick W. Guiney, 3d Cav.; Capt. Roy B. Harper, 3d Cav.; Lieut. Harold B. Johnson, 2d Cav.; Lieut. Robert W. Lesher, 3d Cav.; Lieut. Charles L. Mitchell, 24th Inf.; Capt. Patrick H. McAndrew, Med. Dept.; Lieut. E. Kearsley Sterling, 3d Cav.; Lieut. Andrew W. Smith, 3d Cav.; Capt. Edward R. Schreiner, Med. Dept.; Capt. Daniel L. Tate, 3d Cav.; Lieut. David B. Talley, 3d Cav.; Capt. Andrew E. Williams, 3d Cav.; Lieut. Hayden W. Wagner, 3d Cav. From Nagasaki: Lieut. Edward R. Coppock, 3d Cav.; Capt. Casper H. Conrad, Jr., 3d Cav.; Lieut. George B. Comly, 3d Cav.; Lieut. Bruce R. Campbell, 2d Inf.; Capt. Frederick A. Dale, Med. Dept.; Capt. Charles A. Hedekin, 3d Cav.; Lieut. Joseph Herring, 24th Inf.; Lieut. Joseph V. Kuznik, 4th Cav.; Chaplain John A. Mills, 3d Cav.; Lieut. Joseph A. McAndrew, 2d Inf.; Lieut. John H. Read, 3d Cav.; Lieut. George R. Somerville, 3d Cav.; Lieut. Roy P. Stoneburn, Phil. Scouts; Major Percy E. Trippie, 3d Cav.; Lieut. Wm. R. Taylor, 3d Cav.; Lieut. Daniel Van Voorhis, 3d Cav.; Lieut. John A. Wagner, 3d Cav.; Vetr. Olaf Schwarzkopf, 3d Cav.

San Diego, Cal., is getting to be quite a prominent rendezvous not only for Navy vessels and Army activities, but for retired Navy and Army officers, writes a correspondent. The two companies of heavy Coast Artillery that have been stationed at Fort Rosecrans for some time will shortly be augmented by the addition of two additional companies, thus presenting a fair Army representation. As for the Navy, there is seldom ever missing from the harbor one of the cruisers, battleships or torpedo-boats, while nearly the whole of the Pacific Fleet winters here, bringing good cheer to the citizens, and affording the public plenty of opportunity to get into contact with Uncle Sam's Navy. Among Army officers who have made San Diego their permanent home may be mentioned Gens. Lorenzo W. Cooke, Harry L. Haskell, John McClellan, Henry E. Noyes, Charles F. Robe and Anthony W. Vogdes, while Majors Carver Howland, Mason Jackson, William Knedler, William R. Malze, Myles Moylan and Charles B. Vogdes go to swell the military list. Besides these are Lieut. Col. John W. Hannay and Alexander B. S. Keyes, Col. James F. Randlett, and Capt. Roger B. Bryan, William E. Hofman and John L. Selon (late Mayor). The Navy is represented on the retired list by Capt. Augustus C. Almy and Charles Clarke. It is understood that many other retired officers intend to settle at San Diego and spend the remainder of their lives there. The garrison at Fort Rosecrans, the visits of the Pacific Fleet, and the colony of retired Army and Navy officers, all lend a brilliant coloring to the social life of this beautiful city.

At the first drawing room of the season held at the Emperor's palace, Berlin, Jan. 21, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap, U.S.N., naval attaché, and Mrs. Belknap were among those presented to the Emperor.

Supervisor Charles H. Dixon, of the Federal Indian Service, will, it is understood, on Feb. 1 take charge of the Carlisle Indian School as temporary superintendent, succeeding Major William A. Mercer, U.S.A.

The Misses Butler, sisters of Mrs. Moore, the wife of Lieut. Dan T. Moore, U.S.A., have sent out invitations for a dinner-dance on Tuesday, Jan. 28, at their apartment in the "Wendall Mansions," Washington, D.C.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Converse, U.S.N., entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., Jan. 17, in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, who are staying with Mrs. John Davis. The guests included Miss Shelby Converse, Miss Olga Converse, Lieutenant Hodges.

P.A. Surg. Harry Shaw, U.S.N., and Mrs. Shaw are receiving congratulations on the birth of their daughter, Madeleine Alida Schuyler. Mrs. Shaw is the daughter of Capt. R. G. Denig, U.S.N., and the sister of Lieut. Livingston Denig, U.S. Marine Corps.

Capt. R. E. Impey, U.S.N., arrived in New York on Jan. 21 on the steamer La Bretagne, from Havre, France.

Rear Admiral William M. Folger, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Folger have arrived at Coronado, Cal., from their home, at Cornish, N.H., and will remain during the winter.

The Sheridan Statue Commission, consisting of Secretary Taft, Gen. Henry C. Corbin and Gen. Michael V. Sheridan, on Jan. 17 approved and accepted the model of the statue of Gen. Philip Sheridan, which is to ornament Sheridan Circle, 22d street and Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D.C.

Among those attending the dinner given by Gen. and Mrs. William F. Draper in Washington, D.C., Jan. 18, were Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Brownson; Capt. Richardson Clover, U.S.N., and Mrs. Clover; Mrs. Slater, Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Symons, U.S.A., and Mrs. Symons.

Lieut. Comdr. Edward Simpson, U.S.N., who has been on duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, has been ordered to command the cruiser Montgomery, which will soon be placed in commission at the League Island Navy Yard. The Montgomery will be sent to the torpedo station at Newport for training purposes in the management of torpedo tubes.

Among the members of the families of Navy officers at Coronado, Cal., are Mrs. Swinburne, Mrs. Seebree, Mrs. R. L. Russell, Mrs. Philip Williams, Mrs. Alexander N. Mitchell, Mrs. Manley F. Gates, Mrs. C. A. Gove, Mrs. Mentor E. Reed, Mrs. N. R. Usher, Mrs. E. S. Bogert, Mrs. W. L. Littlefield, Mrs. R. H. Jackson, Mrs. William H. H. Southerland, Miss Southerland and Miss Mary Southerland.

Mrs. Bates, wife of General Bates, U.S.A., gave the first of two teas for which she sent out cards, at Rauscher's in Washington, D.C., Jan. 17. The small ballroom, arranged as a drawing room and decorated with flowers, was the scene of the hospitality. Mrs. Bates was handsomely gowned in green velvet and old lace, and was assisted by Mrs. Bulkeley, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Rockhill, Mrs. Weightman and Mrs. Sanger.

Col. and Mrs. Charles S. Bromwell entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., Jan. 17, in honor of Miss Carolina Nabuco, daughter of the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Nabuco. The other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Summerlin, Lieut. and Mrs. Bulmer, Miss Hagner, Miss Constance Hoyt, Miss Juliette Williams, Miss Eleanor Ridgely, Mrs. Gibson, Captain Logan, Mr. Centaro, of the Italian Embassy; Mr. Francis Janssens, of the Belgian Legation; Lieut. Silas Miller, Mr. Franklin Ellis and Mr. Reginald Huidekoper.

The public installation of Gen. Charles B. Hall, U.S.A., as worshipful master of Hancock Lodge No. 311, A.F. & A.M., at the new lodge rooms on Meade avenue, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 11, was a brilliant and impressive event. The large room, with its glittering chandeliers and great luminous archway and the decorations of ferns and potted plants and cut flowers, was a scene of imposing beauty. A special feature of the evening was the music arranged by Captain Conger, assisted by Leavenworth talent. After the ceremony of installation, refreshments were served.

That both the Regular and National Guard services are to be notably represented at the annual ball of the Old Guard, which takes place at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York city, Wednesday night, Jan. 29, is already indicated by the acceptances received. Among others these number the names of Col. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., of West Point; Brig. Gen. Wm. H. Kipp and General Eddy, N.G.N.Y.; Rear Admiral Henry Erben, U.S.N.; Brig. Gen. Loomis L. Langdon, U.S.A.; Comdr. F. W. Kellogg, U.S.N.; Major Frederick M. Crosssett, N.Y.; Pay Dir. Reah Frazier, U.S.N.; Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, U.S.A.; Capt. A. J. Bowley, U.S.A.; Col. George S. Anderson, Major M. F. Harmon, Lieut. Col. George P. Scriven, Col. Charles B. Byrne, U.S.A.; Lieut. W. F. Bricker, U.S.N.; Major La Rose, Capt. Carlton Green, Major John J. Byrne, Capt. Herman A. Metz, N.G.N.Y.; Loyall Farragut, Major Oliver B. Bridgman, N.G.N.Y.; Major George Barrett Rich, Jr., Major Ivan Tailor, Lieut. Col. Sol. E. Japha, N.G.N.Y. Official life, both in and outside of the city, will be well represented, five members of the Supreme Court of New York having already signified their intention of attending. The ball will open with the salute to the colors at ten o'clock and the grand march will take place at twelve. Entrance will be exclusively at 1 West 33d street.

The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press and Times, referring to the annual report of Lieut. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U.S.A., retired, superintendent of Yellowstone National Park, says: "There are 306 miles within the park, and 111 miles outside, which are in fine repair. Improvements were made to the water supply, three new bridges built, eight new permanent camps established, and surveys made for several new roads during the last year. The plan of governing and protecting the park is by a detail of troops from the United States Army. During the season of 1907 there were 16,414 visitors, and the outlook for 1908 is that tourist travel will be larger than ever. Lieutenant General Young has many friends in Burlington and the state of Vermont, some of whom knew him as a gallant officer of the 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, while serving in General Sheridan's Cavalry corps, Army of the Potomac, during the war for the Union, and others met him first when colonel of the 3d U.S. Cavalry, and commanding Fort Ethan Allen, which he left with his splendid regiment at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. At Cuba and in the Philippines the record of General Young and the 3d Cavalry was full of battles and gallant service. He was one of the ablest officers in the Regular Army, and rose to the rank of lieutenant general by his own merit."

A daughter was born on Jan. 19 to the wife of Capt. Munroe McFarland, 18th U.S. Inf., at Washington, D. C., Jan. 19.

Miss Eleanor Terry, daughter of Rear Admiral Silas W. Terry, U.S.N., was hostess at a luncheon at the Alibi Club, Washington, D.C., Jan. 21, the party being chaperoned by Mrs. Richard Harlow and Mrs. P. Lee Phillips.

Major Charles D. A. Loeffler, U.S.A., retired, for many years doorkeeper to the President, has asked to be reappointed as a special officer for duty in and about the White House. His application has been approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Dr. Robert Silvester Blakeman, assistant surgeon, U. S.N., retired, died Jan. 22, 1908, at the naval hospital at Portsmouth, Va., after an illness with which he was seized following the departure a few days ago of his wife for Bridgeport, Conn., where she now is. Dr. Blakeman was a native of Connecticut, and entered the Navy May 27, 1896. He was retired Oct. 7, 1902, for disability incident to the Service.

The regular meeting of the California Branch of the Army and Navy Girls' Club was held at the house of Miss Waite on Regent street, Berkeley, Cal., Jan. 9. Sixteen girls sat down to a dainty luncheon prepared by the hostess, after which games and musical numbers, rendered by several of the members, were greatly enjoyed. The next meeting will occur in February, when Miss Elizabeth Reynolds will entertain the club at her home at Fort McDowell, Cal.

Mrs. Gheen, wife of Rear Admiral Edward Gheen, U.S.N., retired, entertained a company at luncheon in Washington, D.C., Jan. 18, for her daughter, Miss Florence Gheen, and afterward took the party to the opera to hear "Aida." In the company were the Misses Carol Newberry, Eleanor Ridgely, Alexandrine Fitch, Henrietta Fitch, Miss Nash, of Annapolis, Mrs. Gheen's house guest; Miss Garlington, Miss Murray, Miss Caroline Murray, Miss Leech, Miss Hitchcock, Miss Bradford, Miss Pettit, Miss Isabelle Magruder and Miss Alice Shepard.

Major Louis Harvie Strother, 28th Inf., U.S.A., died at the George Washington University Hospital, Washington, D.C., Jan. 21, 1908, of cerebral hemorrhages. The body has been forwarded to Culpeper, Va., where the burial will take place. Major Strother was born in Virginia Dec. 18, 1855, and was a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, and also attended Richmond College. In 1879 he was appointed second lieutenant in the 1st U.S. Infantry and reached the grade of captain in 1898. He was transferred to the 22d Infantry in 1899, and to the 26th Infantry in 1903. He was promoted major, 11th Infantry, April 20, 1903, and was transferred to the 28th Infantry in August of the same year. In 1898 he was appointed major and engineer of Volunteers, and was also lieutenant colonel of the 32d U.S. Volunteers in 1899.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., attended the regular monthly dance at the Washington Navy Yard on the evening of Jan. 18 and was received with a demonstration of esteem that was almost sensational. He and Mrs. Brownson were received by the commandant of the yard, Rear Admiral Leutze, Mrs. Leutze, Mrs. Newberry, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and other officers and their wives. After having been presented to the receiving party Admiral Brownson was surrounded by a large party of Navy officers, who greeted him with the heartiest of welcomes, and left no doubt concerning their attitude as between him and the official by whom he was being scolded. Among those who welcomed him were Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, U.S.M.C., and several members of the staff corps of the Navy, whose sympathies might be supposed to be with Surgeon General Rixey in his controversy with Admiral Brownson.

ARMY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Secretary of War made the following announcement Jan. 23: "Action of the War Department in the cases of officers recently examined by retiring boards on account of disabilities discovered at the time of taking the test in horsemanship and found incapacitated for active service: 'To be retired—Col. J. M. Marshall, asst. Q.M. general; Major Z. B. Vance, 5th Inf.; Major George Palmer, 21st Inf.; Major H. H. Benham, 23d Inf.; Major P. M. B. Travis, 11th Inf.; Major H. M. Hallock, surgeon; Chaplain P. J. Hart (Major), Coast Art. Corps. Not to be retired at present—Lieut. Col. W. W. Robinson, deputy Q.M. general; Lieut. Col. O. M. Lissak (Major, Ord. Dept.), Professor of Ordnance and Gunnery, U.S. Military Academy. To take the test in horsemanship now, if pronounced physically fit by his attending physician—Col. H. L. Harris, Coast Art. Corps. Not to be retired provided they request to be excused from the test in horsemanship, in view of the President's modification of former orders on the subject, providing that members of the permanent staff corps not detailed from the line, engaged upon purely civil work of a technical character, who have arrived at an age and rank which renders it highly improbable that they will ever be assigned to any duty requiring participation in active operations in the field; may, at their own request, be excused from the physical test * * * but that such a request, if granted, will be regarded by the Executive authority as a conclusive reason for denying any future promotion or assignment to duty in positions connected with the line of the Army—Col. Henry M. Adams, Corps of Engrs.; Col. William L. Marshall, Corps of Engrs.; Lieut. Col. William T. Russell, Corps of Engrs.' These retirements do not go into effect at once, but in nearly every case the officer is allowed all the accumulated leave that is due him. In the case of one or two the entire amount of leave has been used up and retirement takes place at once. These cases will be duly announced in special orders within the next few days. One such case is that of Col. J. M. Marshall. Major John T. French, of the Quartermaster's Department, has been found disqualified for active service by the Davis Board, but his retirement has been held back awaiting the result of the retirement of Colonel Marshall. Major French, being senior in his grade, is entitled after years of service to his promotion, and it will reach him simultaneously with his retirement. This action disposes of all the cases before the board.

The following officers of the General Staff Corps constitute the War Department General Staff: Major Generals—1. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff; 2. William P. Duvall, Assistant to the Chief of Staff. Brigadier Generals—1. Arthur Murray, Chief of Artillery; 2. William W. Howardspoon, president Army War College. Lieutenant Colonels—1. Robert K. Evans, Inf.; 2. Thaddeus W. Jones, Cav.; 3. Albert Todd, C.A.C. Majors—1. Carroll A. Devol, Q.M. Dept.; 2. Eben Swift, Cav.; 3.

Francis J. Kernan, Inf.; 4. Charles J. Bailey, C.A.C.; 5. Charles Lynch, Med. Dept.; 6. Samuel D. Sturgis, Field Art.; 7. Cornelius DeW. Willcox, C.A.C. Captains—1. William M. Wright, Inf., secretary; 2. James H. McRae, Inf.; 3. Julius A. Penn, Inf.; 4. Michael J. Lenihan, Inf.; 5. Peter C. Harris, Inf.; 6. George W. Read, Cav. (absent in Cuba); 7. Grote Hutcheson, Cav.; 8. Fred W. Sladen, Inf.; 9. Milton F. Davis, Cav.; 10. John W. Furlong, Cav. (absent in Cuba); 11. Ralph H. Van Deman, Inf.; 12. Frank S. Cocheu, Inf.; 13. George H. Shelton, Inf.; 14. Joseph P. Tracy, C.A.C.; 15. Samuel C. Vestal, C.A.C.; 16. Fox Conner, Field Art.; 17. Sherwood A. Cheney, Engrs. The members of the War Department General Staff are assigned for duty as follows: Office Chief of Staff—1. Capt. William M. Wright, Inf., secretary; 2. Capt. Milton F. Davis, Cav. First Division—1. Lieut. Col. Albert Todd, C.A.C., chief of division; 2. Major Carroll A. Devol, Q.M. Dept.; 3. Major Francis J. Kernan, Inf.; 4. Major Samuel D. Sturgis, Field Art.; 5. Capt. James H. McRae, Inf.; 6. Capt. George W. Read, Cav. (absent in Cuba); 7. Capt. Grote Hutcheson, Cav.; 8. Capt. Fred W. Sladen, Inf.; 9. Capt. Joseph P. Tracy, C.A.C. Second division—1. Lieut. Col. Thaddeus W. Jones, Cav., chief of division; 2. Major Charles Lynch, Med. Dept.; 3. Major Cornelius DeW. Willcox, C.A.C.; 4. Capt. Michael J. Lenihan, Inf.; 5. Capt. John W. Furlong, Cav. (absent in Cuba); 6. Capt. Ralph H. Van Deman, Inf.; 7. Capt. George H. Shelton, Inf.; 8. Capt. Samuel C. Vestal, C.A.C. Third division—1. Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans, Inf., chief of division, director Army War College; 2. Major Eben Swift, Cav., director Army War College; 3. Major Charles J. Bailey, C.A.C., secretary Army War College; 4. Capt. Julius A. Penn, Inf.; 5. Capt. Peter C. Harris, Inf.; 6. Capt. Frank S. Cocheu, Inf.; 7. Capt. Fox Conner, Field Art.; 8. Capt. Sherwood A. Cheney, Engrs.

The Senate Military Committee has reported favorably the following Army nominations, which have been confirmed by the Senate: Col. John C. Mullenberg, to be brigadier general; 2d Lieut. Harry S. Adams, 23d Inf., to be first lieutenant vice Wright, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward W. Robinson, 28th Inf., from Infantry arm to Cavalry arm, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901; 1st Lieut. George Steunenberg, 13th Cav., from Cavalry to Infantry arm, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901; Capt. Cephas C. Bateman, chaplain, C.A.C., to be major from Jan. 17. The above report disposes of all the nominations before the committee except that of Lieutenant Colonel Wetherston, to be a brigadier general.

The advertisements for the manufacture of the heavy furniture to be bought for Army posts have been completed and the specifications prepared so that intending bidders will know in a few days what to figure on. The bids will be opened Feb. 29. It is understood that the sample set, consisting of a dining table, dining chairs, arm chairs, chest of drawers, sideboard, book-case and hat-rack in antique style and made of mahogany, will be the model for the manufacturers. The durability of mahogany under all conditions of climate as compared with oak and the slight difference between the cost of the two woods would easily justify the choice of the mahogany.

Capt. H. H. Sheen, U.S.A., adjutant, Fort Totten, N. Y., has prepared a valuable pamphlet for the information of enlisted men of the Army, which has been distributed to the men of the garrison with the approval of the commanding officer. The pamphlet contains a collection of scraps of information on military subjects, some of which are to be found in various publications; some are customs of the Services, and some result from years of experience as a recruiting instructor and drill master. It is the desire of the compiler to help any man who is trying to "soldier" to the best of his knowledge and ability. The pamphlet begins with a reminder to enlisted men of the obligations they assume when enlisting, and the other chapters deal with warnings, advancement, emoluments, enlistment, passes, furloughs, etc.; desertion, discipline, salutes, non-commissioned officers, guard duty, mess table, sick call, pay table, miscellaneous, common faults in the Manual of Arms, and some advice for service in the field.

The arrest, Jan. 17, at San Francisco, of a man who had deserted from the Army thirteen times points a moral on luck and also testifies to the accuracy and eternal vigilance of the Adjutant General's office. The original name of the man seems to have been Patrick Horrigan, and his aim seems to have been to get himself shipped around the country at government expense simply for the fun of it. He seldom allowed more than a few days to elapse between his enlistment and his desertion. The fellow became such a nuisance that General Ainsworth, Adjutant General of the Army, finally sent out a confidential circular to recruiting officers in all parts of the country minutely describing the culprit and ordering the arrest if he presented himself for enlistment. Hardly a month passed before the deserter was caught.

The Judge Advocate General of the Army has decided in answer to question coming from Fort Riley as to the power of a post surgeon in command of a hospital to appoint a summary court, that such officer does not have the power. The regulations give the commander of the post sole authority in this respect. The Judge Advocate General has also decided that there is no authority in law for allowing money from the appropriation for the quartermaster's depot to heat the Y.M.C.A. building erected by Mrs. Russell Sage at Fort Slocum.

Major Tyree R. Rivers, 4th U.S. Cav., put in about six months of hard work on the new regulations for the National Guard, and turned in the manuscript complete, except as to the index, on Dec. 10 last. The work was begun in May, 1907, while Major Rivers was on duty at the War College. In our notice of the regulations in our issue of Jan. 11, page 490, we erroneously credited the editorial work on the volume to Mr. Robert E. Parker, the chief clerk to the assistant secretary. While Major Rivers got many valuable suggestions and some assistance from Mr. Parker, especially on the chapter concerning disbursements, nine-tenths of the work was the Major's and his alone.

The old question of transferring the Quartermaster's Depot from Omaha to Kansas City has come up again and the matter is being urged on the War Department. It is said that there would be saving and convenience in buying supplies intended for Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley at that point, this business now being done almost entirely at St. Louis. Prices are about the same in each place and the saving in freight would be considerable. It is conceded that there is some disadvantage in buying for Leavenworth and Riley at Omaha, and the amount of purchases for the posts in Iowa and Nebraska is considerable compared with what is required for the posts in the Southwest. Leavenworth, Kan., is also a candidate for a quartermaster's depot, and with a strong show of argument.

Col. Walter S. Scott, who was unable to take the horsemanship test with the officers in the Philippines Division, and was, as a result of an examination before

a medical board at Fort Douglas, ordered before the Davis retiring board at Washington among others who had failed to take the test ride, has been found physically qualified for service.

FIRST REGIMENT, FIELD ARTILLERY.

We have received a history of the 1st Regiment, Field Artillery, organized per G.O. 118, W.D., May 31, 1907. Col. Geo. S. Grimes, originally assigned to the command, never joined, and Col. Henry M. Andrews was assigned June 28, 1907, and put into effect the organization of the regiment. It should be noted that July 8 was the actual date of organization. The strength of the regiment on that date was approximately twenty-eight officers and 523 enlisted men. On July 13 the regimental non-commissioned staff officers were appointed and the band organized Dec. 31, 1907, when its strength was 34 officers and 412 enlisted men. Since its organization the regiment has participated in the prescribed practice marches and twenty-one days' field exercises. It performed the usual garrison duties while serving at posts where stationed. The roster of the regiment, Dec. 31, 1907, was as follows:

Colonel Henry M. Andrews, Lieut. Col. Edward T. Brown, Majors Charles T. Menoher and Samuel D. Sturgis, Chaplain Samuel H. Bell, Adjut. Frank E. Hopkins, Quartermaster Ralph S. Granger, Coms. Clarence Deems, jr., Capt. (unassigned) Fox Conner.

First Battalion—Q.M. and C.S., 1st Lieut. William H. Dadds, jr., 2d Battalion—Battalion adjutant, Capt. Albert U. Faulkner, Q.M. and C.S., 1st Lieut. James S. Bradshaw; Veterinarians Richard B. Corcoran and Lester E. Willyoung.

Battery A—Capt. Albert J. Bowley, 1st Lieut. Nelson E. Margetts, 1st Lieut. Donald C. Cubbison, 2d Lieut. Walter W. Merrill, Battery B—Capt. Thomas E. Merrill, 1st Lieut. Raymond S. Pratt, Otho W. Kean; 2d Lieut. William F. Sharp, Battery C—Capt. Edward T. Donnelly, 1st Lieut. Norton E. Wood, Charles T. Smart; 2d Lieut. James P. Marley, Battery D—Capt. Richard M. McMaster, 1st Lieut. Robert J. Arnold, William S. Browning; 2d Lieut. Edwin E. Pritchett, Battery E—Capt. Jesse G. Langdon, 1st Lieut. Carroll W. Neal, Battery F—Capt. Daniel W. Hand, 1st Lieut. Morris E. Locke, 2d Lieut. Roy B. Staver, Lieutenants unassigned—1st Lieut. William P. Ennis.

Non-com. staff—Regimental Sergt. Major James V. McKay, Regimental Q.M. Sergt. Maurice McMahon, Regimental Coms. Sergt. Hugo Winter, Color Sergts. Michael Souder, Michael McKenna, 1st Battalion—Batt. Sergt. Major Charles Vose, Batt. Q.M. Sergt. Birdie E. Sauer, 2d Battalion—Batt. Sergt. Major Lynn Boggs, Batt. Q.M. Sergt. F. E. Hurst.

Band—Chief Musn. John H. Brinley, Chief Trumpet. Nils P. Lundgren, Principal Musn. James E. Osburn, Drum Major Alfred C. Hall, Sergts. Charles R. Bales, Minor L. Mains, George E. Davis; Corp. Joseph A. Tarkington.

Battery A—1st Sergt. George Winniger, Q.M. Sergt. Edward W. Stalker, Stable Sergt. Joseph Ihle, Sergts. Levi Hatfield, Andrew J. Castle, Walter Wilkins, John Dalton, Louis A. Denzel; Corp. Frederick H. Herder, Joseph Melroy, Willie A. Fawks, John C. Dumas, Alfred C. Hanson, Robert S. Brown. Battery B—1st Sergt. Allen Branch, Q.M. Sergt. Harry W. Mitchell, Stable Sergt. Albert O. Brown, Sergts. Lee A. Gordon, Stanley Biskupski, Homer Mendenhall, Frank Monroe, Winfield S. Withrow; Corp. Lister Bailey, James L. Holbrook.

Battery C—1st Sergt. Polk Whitfield, Q.M. Sergt. Charles E. Luckett, Stable Sergt. Thomas Maxwell, Sergts. James H. Miller, Alfred B. Steadman, Clinton Young, George A. Tompkins, Charles T. Griffiths, Corp. John F. Tholl, Cecil Preston.

Battery D—1st Sergt. Herbert R. Stevens, Q.M. Sergt. John S. Norman, Stable Sergt. Chester F. Brown, Sergts. Thomas A. Walsh, Roy J. Mickey, Lloyd Davis, Cornelius A. Sechrist, Carl Stoker, Corp. Robin L. Barker, Frederick W. Combo, Edward C. Schwartz, John C. Loughran, Samuel Rifenberick, Oscar P. Craig, Orville Hamilton, William Vantrass, Jesse Bennett, Harry W. Bell.

Battery E—1st Sergt. Gustav Wunderlich, Q.M. Sergt. Joseph G. Bye, Stable Sergt. Robert Anderson, Sergts. Allen J. Mitchell, Alfred H. Pautot, John W. Edwards, Gustav Bonitz, George C. Ossman, Thomas Lynch, Chester Arthur, Corp. James J. Nolan, Carl J. Clemenson, Adolph F. Ericson, Edwin Neel.

Battery F—1st Sergt. Philip A. Nicholas, Stable Sergt. George E. Burke, Sergts. Charles Kirchner, Louis Bailey, Drew McCormick, Charles G. Gratz, Marshall G. Randol, Frank P. Walsh, Bert Banter, Corp. Bert V. Lugar, Claude W. Pierce, Forest J. Lawrence, John Koster, Edward Williams, Albert E. Jenkins, Albert W. Davis, Joseph Hill, Harry Chapman.

NAVY STAFF TITLES.

Fort Myer, Va., Jan. 15, 1908.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Although a rank outsider to the Navy brethren, I have wondered why some one has not suggested the titles staff admiral, staff commander, staff lieutenant commander, staff captain, etc., as being those most appropriate for the various staff officers in the Navy, leaving out the distinctive names of surgeon, paymaster, etc., which are certainly not ornamental or euphonious. The word "staff" would definitely distinguish them from the line officers. Would not a card like this be an appropriate compromise?

"Staff Commander I. M. Willing,

"Pay Inspector, U.S. Navy."

ARMY.

FORT DU PONT.

Fort DuPont, Del., Jan. 21, 1908.

The enlisted men of Fort DuPont gave a dance in the gymnasium last Wednesday evening. Music was furnished by the post orchestra, and delightful refreshments were served at the close of the evening.

Dr. Edwin P. Tignor, contract dental surgeon, returned to the post on Wednesday, after an absence of several weeks spent on temporary duty at Plattsburg Barracks. Mrs. R. N. Campbell entertained the ladies of the post on Wednesday afternoon with cards. Bowling was enjoyed by a number of the officers and ladies of the garrison on Wednesday evening, after which Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins entertained at supper.

On Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. Howard L. Landers were hosts at a charming card party. There were two tables of bridge, and those who enjoyed their hospitality were: Capt. and Mrs. Leonard T. Waldron, Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Hopkins, Miss Marguerite Conolly, Lieut. Joseph R. Davis and Dr. Edwin P. Tignor. Dr. Tignor and Lieutenant Davis entertained delightfully at their quarters in the bachelor building on Friday evening. There were three tables of bridge, and the attractive prizes were won by Mrs. Hopkins and Miss Conolly. Those present were: Captain Knowlton, Capt. and Mrs. Waldron, Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins, Capt. and Mrs. Landers, Miss Conolly and Lieutenant Glassburn, from Fort Mott. Mrs. Leonard T. Waldron was the hostess at a charming bridge luncheon on Monday. The guests were: Mrs. Howard L. Landers, Mrs. J. P. Hopkins, Mrs. Robert N. Campbell, Miss Marguerite Conolly and Mrs. Charles W. Jefferson, of Delaware City.

Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Griswold returned on Monday from a five days' leave spent in New York and New Haven, Conn.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.
 Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
 Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 20, 1908.
 Appointment by transfer in the Army.

Cavalry arm.

First Lieut. Edward W. Robinson, 28th Inf., from the Infantry arm to the Cavalry arm, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901.

Infantry arm.

First Lieut. George Steunenberg, 13th Cav., from the Cavalry arm to the Infantry arm, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901.

Promotion in the Army.

Capt. Cephas C. Bateman, chaplain, C.A.C., to be chaplain with the rank of major from Jan. 17, 1908.

To be placed on retired list of the Army.

Col. John C. Muhlenberg, asst. paymaster general, to be placed on the retired list with the rank of brigadier general from the date on which he shall be retired from active service.

S.O. JAN. 23, 1908, WAR DEPT.

First Lieut. Allen J. Greer detailed as acting judge advocate, Department of Mindanao, will proceed to Zamboanga for duty.

Lieutenant Greer is relieved from duty on recruiting service and at recruit depot, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

The following post commissary sergeants will be sent to Manila on transport leaving San Francisco March 5: John W. Black, Fort Clark; William L. Hill, Fort Robinson; Elmer Hodge, Fort Assiniboine; William W. Reese, Fort Omaha; Henry Chapman, the Presidio of Monterey; Andrew Wallenstein, Fort McDowell.

The following sergeants, first class, Hospital Corps, Dept. of Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, will be sent to the stations designated: Martin Simmel to the recruit depot, Jefferson Barracks, to relieve Sergt. 1st Class John O. Brown; Ralph E. Gregg to Fort McIntosh, to relieve Sergt. Benjamin F. Mason; Joseph H. Hickson to Fort Leavenworth, to relieve Sergt. Reginald E. Taylor; George H. Schall to Fort Douglas, to relieve Sergt. Dell Timbrook; Arthur Neville to Fort Trumbull, to relieve Sergt. Samuel J. Koon.

The following sergeants, 1st class, Hospital Corps, upon relief will be sent on the first available transport to Manila: John O. Brown, Jefferson Barracks; Benjamin F. Mason, Fort McIntosh; Reginald E. Taylor, Fort Leavenworth; Dell Timbrook, Fort Douglas; Samuel J. Koon, Fort Trumbull.

G.O. 2, JAN. 3, 1908, WAR DEPT.

This order amends the regulations published in G.O. 93, May 17, 1906, W.D., relating to the examination of soldiers for appointment as second lieutenants in the Army.

The amended portion of the order reads: "All applicants will be examined carefully as to their fitness for mounted service, taking into consideration only the degree of proficiency shown by them in riding and horsemanship, and their size when so great as to indicate present or future unsuitability for mounted service."

G.O. 3, JAN. 4, 1908, WAR DEPT.

1. The final examination prescribed by Par. III, G.O. 2, Jan. 3, 1908, W.D., for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant of enlisted candidates who shall have successfully passed the departmental boards assembled on or about March 1, 1908, in accordance with the provisions of Par. II of said order, will be held on July 1, 1908, instead of Sept. 1, 1908.

2. In addition to the board to be convened on or about March 1, 1908, as prescribed in Par. II, G.O. 2, Jan. 3, 1908, W.D., for the purpose of conducting the preliminary examination of enlisted men for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant, department commanders will convene another board on Sept. 30, 1908, for the preliminary examination of enlisted men who may submit their applications on or before Aug. 31, 1908, in accordance with the provisions of Par. I of the order specified.

3. In addition to the final examination prescribed in Par. 1 of this order another final examination will be held on Jan. 2, 1909, for those enlisted candidates who successfully pass the departmental boards prescribed in Par. 2 of this order to be convened on Sept. 30, 1908.

4. No candidate will be admitted to any final examination who will not have completed two years' service at the date of such examination or who on that date will be thirty years of age.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

G.O. 11, JAN. 14, 1908, WAR DEPT.

This order announces the character and scope of the instruction to be given to the troops of the Regular Army and the organized Militia in connection with the camps of instruction in 1908, from which we make extracts as follows:

The troops of the Regular Army will be assembled at the several camps by marches over routes as will insure the covering of approximately 250 miles by mounted troops, and 200 miles by foot troops, preferably in one march, from their permanent posts to the camps. These marches will be conducted in the same manner as were those of 1906, and the return of the Regular troops to their permanent stations will be by rail, if they have made the marches of 250 or 200 miles to the camps; otherwise by marches, or marches and rail, in such manner as will cover the distance required.

After the arrival of the Regular troops at the camps, the scheme of instruction will follow:

1. Cavalry and Infantry.—(a) First period: Attack and defense. (b) Second period: Advance, rear and flank guards and patrols. (c) Third period: Outposts and patrols. (d) Fourth period: Maneuvers. Interspersed within these periods there would be four days during which the combined maneuvers of the Regulars and Militia, scheduled hereafter for the sixth day of the stay of the militia organizations of the camp, could be held.

2. Field Artillery.—The program for Field Artillery conforms to that of Cavalry and Infantry. The program for Cavalry and Infantry contemplates the use of Field Artillery in combined work on the fourth day of the first period, on the fourth day of the second period, and during the whole of the fourth period. There thus remain for the separate instruction of Field Artillery those portions of the first, second and third periods in which the Artillery is not required for use in work involving the three arms.

Battalion commanders should prepare for each of their batteries a simple tactical problem, the solution of which will illustrate the manner in which Artillery is to be handled under the various assumptions of duty with troops in attack or defense, in advance or rear guards.

3. Engineers and special troops of the Medical and Signal Corps and supply departments.—The days available for the special exercises of these troops should be the same as those used by the Artillery for independent work.

In general.—In all the exercises, except those of the fourth period, an enemy should be either imaginary, indicated or represented. In the fifth period a portion of the command should be maneuvered against the remaining portion and all the conditions of hostile contact be shown as well as possible.

It should be regarded as a principle that no drills or military exercises for Regular troops should be held at the camp of instruction which can be performed just as well at posts; consequently there should be no formal drills or parades. Although in many cases there will be portions of the command which have had the more elementary exercises of the schedule, the opportunities afforded by a new terrain will still be valuable.

If practicable, all exercises and maneuvers for Regular troops will be so regulated as to end at noon, the troops being marched back to their camps and the officers remaining for

discussion of the operations in which they were individually employed, on the ground itself, under the regimental, battalion or company commanders.

The general scheme for instruction of the Regular troops will be suspended on the days assigned for maneuvers of the militia (sixth day), and on those days the entire command, including the militia, will be combined.

Organized Militia.

As the organized militia will not be available for more than six days for each organization, and as the several organizations will report at different times during the encampment, it is not deemed practicable to prescribe the same course of instruction as for the Regular troops. The exercises of the troops of the militia in regimental and battalion drills should therefore be assigned to the forenoon and the field exercises to the afternoon of each day. During the mornings tactical rides and walks should be prescribed for such of the officers of the militia as can be spared from regimental and battalion drills. To assist the officers of the militia in the solution of these problems such of the Regular officers as can be spared from their own work should be assigned.

The exercises of the troops of the militia should be conducted as follows:

On the forenoon of each day, regimental and battalion drills.

On the afternoon of each day, as follows:

First day, advance, rear and flank guards, and patrols.

Second day, outposts and reconnaissance.

Third day, formations for attack and defense—companies and troops.

Fourth day, same for battalions and squadrons.

Fifth day, same for regiments.

Sixth day, maneuver involving a problem in hostile contact.

The schedule for Artillery, Engineers and special troops of the militia should in like manner conform to that of the Regular troops.

The general conduct of these exercises should be exactly the same as for the Regular troops, and on the sixth day the militia troops should be combined with all the Regular troops, as heretofore prescribed.

G.O. 12, JAN. 15, 1908, WAR DEPT.

I. Announces the metes and bounds of the military reservation of Fort Banks, in the town of Winthrop, adjoining Boston, in Suffolk county, Mass., as they appear from a survey of the same made in 1906, by 1st Lieut. Henry C. Jewett, C.E., U.S.A.

II. Describes the boundaries of the military reservation of Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

The Arcadia target range contains an area of about 1,275 acres and is situated near Arcadia, in Iron county, Mo., about eighty miles from Jefferson Barracks. A description of this reservation is given in G.O. 68, Hqs. of the Army, April 11, 1899.

G.O. 13, JAN. 16, 1908, WAR DEPT.

I. Paragraphs II, III and IV, G.O. 16, W.D., Feb. 6, 1905; Par. II, G.O. 2, W.D., Jan. 4, 1907; Par. III, G.O. 86, W.D., April 12, 1907; Par. II, G.O. 167, W.D., Aug. 12, 1907, and Par. II, G.O. 188, W.D., Sept. 10, 1907, are rescinded.

2. The allowance of officers who may be transferred to the unassigned list for Artillery district staff duty under Par. 199, Army Regulations, will be as follows until further orders:

	Capt.	Lieut.
District of Portland.....	3	1
District of Portsmouth.....	3	2
District of Boston.....	3	1
District of Narragansett.....	3	1
District of New London.....	3	1
Eastern District of New York.....	3	1
Southern District of New York.....	3	1
District of the Delaware.....	2	1
District of Baltimore.....	2	1
District of the Potomac.....	2	1
District of the Chesapeake.....	3	1
District of Cape Fear River.....	1	1
District of Charleston.....	2	1
District of Savannah.....	1	2
District of Key West.....	1	2
District of Tampa.....	1	2
District of Pensacola.....	2	2
District of Mobile.....	2	2
District of New Orleans.....	2	2
District of San Diego.....	2	2
District of San Francisco.....	3	1
District of the Columbia.....	1	1
District of Puget Sound.....	3	1
District of Olongapo.....	1	1
Total.....	41	32

Lieutenants may be detailed in place of captains provided the total number of officers assigned to Artillery district staff duty is not exceeded in any district.

3. The only Artillery district staff officers who will receive mounted pay, under the provisions of Par. 1299, Army Regulations, as amended by G.O. 193, W.D., Sept. 14, 1907, are:

Where there is authorized in this order: One staff officer—the adjutant. Two staff officers—the adjutant and the Artillery engineer. Three staff officers—the adjutant, the Artillery engineer and the ordnance officer. Four staff officers—the adjutant, the Artillery engineer, the ordnance officer and the quartermaster.

II. Par. III, G.O. 188, W.D., Sept. 10, 1907, and Par. I, G.O. 241, W.D., Dec. 5, 1907, are amended so as to provide that in addition to the distribution directed in those paragraphs of the pamphlets and publications descriptive of material furnished by the Ordnance Department, one copy of each of the pamphlets and publications will be furnished to the commanding officer of each Coast Artillery post and to each field officer of the Coast Artillery Corps.

III. An officer or enlisted man who has received or who shall hereafter receive a life saving medal from the Treasury Department is authorized to wear it on occasions of ceremony on the left breast in the manner prescribed for campaign badges and immediately to the left of such badges.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 14, JAN. 14, 1908, WAR DEPT.

I. Upon the arrival of a recruit, the commanding officer of the organization to which he has been assigned, after having complied with the provisions of Par. 1564, Army Regulations, will invoice and ship such canteen haversack straps as may be in the possession of the recruit as follows:

From posts in the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico, Alaska, and Hawaii to the commanding officer, Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois.

From posts in the Philippine Islands to the commanding officer, Manila Ordnance Depot, Manila, P.I.

All canteen haversack straps thus received and now on hand at military posts and stations will be disposed of in accordance with the foregoing.

II. Relates to the distribution to posts and organizations of the Army of blank forms and books furnished by the Adjutant General's Department, which will be made, under the immediate direction of the Adjutant General of the Army, by the adjutant general of the Philippine Division and by the adjutants general of the several territorial departments in the United States.

G.O. 15, JAN. 18, 1908, WAR DEPT.

I. Par. 17, G.O. 191, W.D., Sept. 13, 1907, is amended so as to add thereto the following section:

(f) An organization commander desiring to enter a man in this training school will make application for the privilege in order that regimental or battalion commanders when called upon for details may be able to reach the actual needs of the Service. The enlisted men recommended must be of excellent character.

II. As the Ordnance Department does not contemplate issuing new barrels for machine guns specially adapted for the 1906 model of ammunition until after the target practice season of this year, the coming target practice with machine guns will be conducted with the 1903 model of ammunition.

III. So much of Par. 89, G.O. 169, W.D., Aug. 14, 1907, as

relates to the chevrons and insignia to be worn by enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Corps and the Field Artillery is amended to read as follows:

Master electrician, Coast Artillery Corps.—Gold wreath with red forked lightning within, and a small white star about one-half of an inch above the red lightning, all to be of silk embroidery thread.

Engineer, Coast Artillery Corps.—Gold wreath with a red governor within, and a small white star about one-half of an inch above the governor, all to be of silk embroidery thread.

Electrician sergeant, first class, Coast Artillery Corps.—Gold wreath with white forked lightning within, and a small red bar about three-quarters of an inch long between the lightning and the wreath, all below a sergeant's chevrons; the lightning, bar, and wreath to be of silk embroidery thread.

Electrician sergeant, second class, Coast Artillery Corps.—Same as for electrician sergeant, first class, Coast Artillery Corps, omitting the small bar.

Master gunner, Coast Artillery Corps.—Gold wreath, enclosing a red projectile, and a small white star about one-half of an inch above the projectile, all to be of silk embroidery thread.

Fireman, Coast Artillery Corps.—A bar and an arc of one bar of red cloth enclosing a governor made of yellow cloth.

Casemate electrician, Coast Artillery Corps.—Red mine case with red bar below within a yellow circle, all to be of cloth.

Observer, first class, Coast Artillery Corps.—Red triangle with red bar below within a yellow circle, all to be of cloth.

Observer, second class, Coast Artillery Corps.—Same as observer, first class, Coast Artillery Corps, omitting the bar.

Planner, Coast Artillery Corps.—Same as for observer, first class, Coast Artillery Corps.

Chief planter, Coast Artillery Corps.—Same as for casemate electrician, Coast Artillery Corps, omitting the bar.

Chief loader, Coast Artillery Corps.—Same as for chief planter, Coast Artillery Corps.

Gun commander, Coast Artillery Corps.—Red crossed cannon, with red bar below within yellow circle, all to be of cloth.

Gun pointer, Coast Artillery Corps.—Same as for gun commander, Coast Artillery Corps, omitting the bar.

Gunnery, Coast Artillery Corps.

First-class gunner, gun or mortar company.—Red projectile, with red bar below, all to be of cloth.

Second-class gunner, gun or mortar company.—Same as for gunner, first class, gun or mortar company, omitting the bar.

First-class gunner, mine company.—Red mine case, with red bar below, all to be of cloth.

Second-class gunner, mine company.—Same as for gunner, first class, mine company, omitting the bar.

Gunnery, Field Artillery.

First-class gunner.—Red projectile, with red bar below, all to be of cloth.

Second-class gunner.—Same as for gunner, first class, omitting the bar.

If a special grade is held by a non-commissioned officer of the Coast Artillery Corps the insignia will be worn so that a line connecting the two points of the lower bar of the chevron will be tangent to the circle indicating the rating; if this is not practicable the insignia will be worn one-half of an inch below the center of the lower edge of the chevron; if not a non-commissioned officer the insignia will be worn in the same manner as the chevrons.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 16, JAN. 20, 1908, WAR DEPT.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills is relieved from command of the Department of Visayas, and will be in command of Department of Luzon.

Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges is relieved from command of Jolo, Jolo, and will be assigned to command of Department of Visayas.

CIRCULAR 2, JAN. 15, 1908, WAR DEPT.

1. Two types of first aid packets are supplied by the Medical Department, the field packet in a sealed metal case and the instruction packet in a cardboard box.

The field packet, which forms part of the full equipment of enlisted men, will be carried in a canvas pouch hooked to the cartridge belt. For foot troops the hooks will be passed through the two central eyelets of the belt in the rear; for mounted troops the hooks will be passed through the eyelets in front on left-hand side, underneath the first cartridge packet. The pouch and packet will be regularly inspected and will not be used except for the purpose for which they are issued, and when damaged, destroyed, or lost through the fault of the soldier to whom issued the cost will be charged against him on the muster rolls and pay rolls of his organization.

The instruction packet will be obtained by the surgeons of posts upon special requisition and supplied by them to company commanders. The allowances for this purpose will be twenty packets for each company, battery and troop. The dressings contained in these packets can be used repeatedly for the practical instruction of officers and enlisted men, and after being used for this purpose they should be repacked in the original form.

Both packets are expendable, but officers will be held strictly accountable for their proper and economical use, and will exercise every care to prevent any unnecessary expenditure.

2. Paragraph I, Circular No. 61, War Department, Nov. 20, 1906, is rescinded.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR 3, JAN. 18, 1908, WAR DEPT.

I. The campaign badges referred to in Par. II, Circular No. 1, W.D., Jan. 9, 1908, will be sent by the depot quartermaster, Washington, D.C., directly to commanding officers of companies, troops, batteries and detachments for issue by them to the enlisted men of their commands entitled thereto. The name of each enlisted man to whom a badge is issued, together with the serial number of the badge, will be promptly reported, through military channels, to the Adjutant General of the Army.

II. Former soldiers desiring to re-enlist in time to obtain continuous service pay fall in their object, in some cases, by applying for re-enlistment at general recruiting stations on or about the last day of the three months' period following their discharges.

Organization commanders should inform enlisted men of their organizations about to be discharged, who desire to re-enlist with continuous service, that they cannot be re-enlisted at a general recruiting station, but if accepted at a station must be forwarded to a recruiting depot for enlistment. As Par. 868, Army Regulations, requires actual re-enlistment within the three months' period in order to secure the benefits of the continuous service law, the enlisted men should be advised, if they intend to apply at a general recruiting station, to apply in ample time to be accepted, forwarded to depot, and enlisted within the period.

In this connection organization commanders should inform enlisted men of their organizations that former soldiers accepted at general recruiting stations for particular organizations are not detained at recruiting depots any longer than is necessary to accomplish their enlistment, but upon enlistment are sent at once to their organizations.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR 4, JAN. 16, 1908, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Captains, first and second lieutenants of the Army at large in this department who desire detail for a period of four years in the Ordnance Department as captains and first lieutenants should make application therefor to these headquarters, through military channels, in time to reach here by Feb. 5, 1908.

G.O. 6, JAN. 14, 1908, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Publishes regulations supplementary to said general orders governing the instruction in post and garrison schools at Coast Artillery Corps posts in the department.

G.O. 8, JAN. 15, 1908, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

All eligible officers of this command who desire detail in the Ordnance Department will make application therefor to

these headquarters, through military channels, not later than Feb. 15, 1908.

G.O. 9, JAN. 15, 1908, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Capt. Harry C. Barnes, C.A.C., Artillery officer, is announced as acting chief signal officer of the department during the absence of Major Frank Greene, Signal Corps, relieving Capt. Charles O. Clark, commissary, from that duty.

CIRCULAR 2, JAN. 14, 1908, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Eligible officers in this department desiring to appear for examination for detail in the Ordnance Department, will at once submit their application through proper channels. Approved applicants will be examined, at such place as may be hereafter designated, beginning March 2, 1908.

G.O. 4, JAN. 16, 1908, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Battery D, 2d Field Art., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., on or about June 1, 1908, for embarkation on the transport for Manila on June 5, 1908. A detachment consisting of 1st Lieut. Scott Baker, 2d Field Art., one sergeant, two corporals and twelve privates of the battery, will proceed with the animals of the battery to Seattle, Wash., for embarkation on the transport Dix, to sail from the above port about April 20, 1908.

G.O. 4, JAN. 13, 1908, ARMY OF CUBAN PACIFICATION.

The commanding general takes pleasure in publishing the following letter, which is one of many testimonials received of the good conduct of American troops in this island and exemplifies the helpful and cordial relations existing between them and the Cuban people. The facts set forth in the said letter are typical of the acts of American troops, whether at home or abroad, who fully meet all demands upon them, whether pursuant to orders of their superiors or answering the no less imperative demands of humanity.

"Republic of Cuba, Municipal Alcaldia de Marianao.

"Marianao, Jan. 2, 1908.

"To the Honorable Chief of the Army of Cuban Pacification, 'Sir: Last night a fire started in the theater of this place and was immediately put out by the timely and excellent conduct of the American soldiers who were there and who, with the greatest daring, put the flames out with their hands.

"It being impossible for me to thank each of them because of my ignorance of their names, I have the honor to address to you this note conveying the gratitude of the people of this place for their good action so readily effected and which prevented great loss of life which was imminent.

"Very respectfully, G. Gutierrez, Alcalde."

It has been ascertained that the following named enlisted men were present and assisted in extinguishing the fire. It is possible that some are not named, but the appreciation of the commanding general is extended to all who took part, whether their names appear in this order or not:

Hospital Corps, Co. A.—Pvt. First Class Leonard E. Boykin, Arthur W. Camp, Herman Drager, James B. Edwards, David T. Goodyear, Sears Hamilton, Miles M. Jennings; Pts. Nicholas B. Chapman, Sumner B. Shank and Clarence Thomas, Signal Corps, Co. L.—Sergeant George D. Litherland, First Class Pts. Alexander S. Gresham, Webster McCartney and C. Lemon.

Second Battalion, Engrs., Co. G.—First Class Pvt. George H. Bond, Second Class Pts. Selby Hall and William Lintus. Eleventh Cavalry, Troop F.—Corpl. Thomas J. Irving, Corpl. John J. Cooper, Pvt. Barnett Fishkin and Pvt. Lawrence A. Jepson.

Second Field Artillery, Battery A.—Pvt. George E. Crabtree, Peter C. H. Gries, Earl T. Maritz and Carl Richmond. Third Field Artillery, Battery F.—Pvt. Charles H. Robertson.

Twenty-seventh Infantry.—Battalion Sergt. Major Leroy D. Barr; Co. D.—Q.M. Sergt. Jesse A. Deyoe, Sergt. John W. Deyoe, Pts. Adrian A. Allen and Christopher C. Bridges; Co. E.—Pvt. Arthur Larson and Lewis E. Marston; Co. F.—Pvt. Richard R. Dowell, Harold W. Moore, Fred C. Schneider and John Wilson.

U.S. Marine Corps.—Co. F.—Sergeant Charles M. Ashbrook and Corpl. Frank Eishacher; Co. G.—Sergeant Clarence Smith and Pvt. William J. Peake.

By command of Brigadier General Barry:

MILLARD F. WALTZ, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post Q.M. Sergt. William Branstett, now at San Francisco, will report to the constructing quartermaster, that city, for duty at Fort Barry, Cal. (Jan. 20, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. John F. Meador, Ciego de Avila, Province of Camaguey, will, upon expiration of the furlough for three months granted him, proceed to Morro Barracks, Santiago, for duty. (Jan. 9, A.C.P.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Frank L. Bowman, now at Hudsonville, Mich., upon expiration of furlough, will report to the C.O., Fort Riley, for temporary duty. (Jan. 24, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Jonas F. Bitterman, Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., will be sent to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco about Feb. 20, 1908. (Jan. 21, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. James Hackett, Fort Hunt, Va., will be sent to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 21, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. George H. Hahn, Fort Clark, will be sent to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco about Feb. 20, 1908. (Jan. 21, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Willard D. Newhill, upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Riley to take a course in the Training School for Bakers and Cooks at that post. (Jan. 17, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major Rudolph G. Ebert, surg., from duty in the Philippines, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will sail from Manila about March 15, 1908, to San Francisco for further orders. (Jan. 17, W.D.)

Capt. Jesse B. Harris, asst. surg., now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will proceed to his proper station, Fort Worden, Wash. (Jan. 8, D. Col.)

Capt. Jesse R. Harris, asst. surg., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for observation and treatment. (Jan. 17, W.D.)

First Lieut. Harold W. Jones, asst. surg., is relieved from further duty in the Philippines Division and is assigned to duty in the Army Transport Service, with station at San Francisco. (Jan. 21, W.D.)

The advancement from the grade of first lieutenant to that of captain of Robert L. Richards, asst. surg., with rank as captain from Jan. 22, 1908, is announced.

Contr. Surg. H. Newton Kierulff, upon the expiration of his present leave, will proceed to Fort Apache for duty. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

Contr. Surg. Herbert W. Yemans from duty in the Philippines, and will proceed by the first available transport to San Francisco for further orders. (Jan. 20, W.D.)

Contr. Surg. Francis M. Wall, now at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for temporary duty. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave to and including April 7, 1908, is granted Col. John C. Muhlenberg, asst. paymr. gen. (Jan. 20, W.D.)

Col. John C. Muhlenberg, asst. paymr. gen., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, to take effect April 7, 1908, is announced. (Jan. 20, W.D.)

Capt. Harold Hammond, paymr., having reported, is assigned to duty temporarily, in the office of the chief paymaster of the department, until the arrival of Major James W. Dawes, paymr., when Capt. Hammond will stand relieved from duty and will return to his proper station. (Dec. 31, D.G.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Pay Department are ordered: Major William G. Gambrill, paymr., will proceed from New York city to Boston, Mass., for temporary duty at the latter place, relieving Lieut. Col. George R. Smith, deputy paymaster general. Upon the completion of his temporary duty in Boston Major Gambrill will return to his proper station. Lieutenant Colonel Smith, upon being relieved by Major Gambrill, will proceed to San

Francisco for duty. Upon the retirement from active service of Col. John C. Muhlenberg, asst. paymr. gen., Lieutenant Colonel Smith will report to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty as chief paymaster of that department. (Jan. 21, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. Hubert L. Wigmore, C.E., will report in person to the Quartermaster General of the Army for temporary duty in his office, with station in Washington, in connection with matters pertaining to the development of the Bataan coal mines, Philippine Islands. Upon the completion of this duty Captain Wigmore will proceed to Manila for duty under the direction of the chief quartermaster of the division in connection with the development of the mines, and upon the completion of his duty in the Philippine Islands will return to Washington. (Jan. 20, W.D.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Col. Clinton B. Sears, C.E. (Jan. 21, W.D.)

Leave to and including June 2, 1908, is granted Col. Clinton B. Sears, C.E., to take effect upon the expiration of his sick leave. (Jan. 21, W.D.)

Sergt. Patrick Holohan, Co. D, 1st Battalion of Engineers, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 20, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieut. James E. Abbott, Signal Corps, is assigned to duty in charge of the Signal Corps General Supply Depot, Benicia Barracks, Cal., to relieve 1st Lieut. Paul W. Beck, Signal Corps, of that duty. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. John A. Horn will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey for duty, relieving 1st Class Sergt. John M. Pool, who will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., for duty. (Jan. 8, D. Cal.)

The following promotions in the Signal Corps, U.S. Army, made by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, are announced: To be sergeants, Corps. William A. Bixby, Harry F. Miller and Anthony W. Herber, to date Jan. 16, 1908; to be corporals, Cook Fred Ulrick, 1st Class Pts. Leonard Rumesburg and Joseph J. Terrien, and Pvt. Hugh Parry (formerly corporal, Signal Corps), to date Jan. 16, 1908. (Jan. 16, Sig. Off.)

Announcement is made of the following promotions, made by the Chief Signal Officer, Philippines Division: To be first class sergeant, 1st Class Sergt. (during service in the Philippines) Thomas Brown, to date Nov. 18, 1907; to be first class sergeant (during service in the Philippines), Sergt. John F. Cecil, to date Nov. 16, 1907; to be corporal, 1st Class Pvt. William H. Cutler, to date Nov. 16, 1907. (Jan. 16, Sig. Off.)

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY—COL. F. WEST.

Capt. Frederick C. Johnson, 2d Cav., at Camp Thunder Butte, S.D., will proceed to Fort Des Moines, Ia., for medical treatment and for such duty as he may be able to perform. (Jan. 16, D. Mo.)

Second Lieut. Abbott Boone, 2d Cav., at his own request, is transferred to the 3d Cavalry. He will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, for assignment to duty in that department pending the arrival of the 3d Cavalry at its stations in the United States, when he will join his regiment. (Jan. 21, W.D.)

First Lieut. Edward R. Coppock, recently promoted from second lieutenant, 3d Cav., with rank from Dec. 16, 1907, is assigned to the 2d Cavalry. He will join the troop to which he may be assigned. (Jan. 21, W.D.)

8TH CAVALRY—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. C. Emery Hathaway, 8th Cav. (Jan. 21, W.D.)

9TH CAVALRY—COL. P. S. BOMUS.

Capt. Solomon P. Vestal, 9th Cav., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, to take effect May 10, 1908, is announced. He will stand relieved from duty at his present station on the date specified and will proceed to his home. (Jan. 17, W.D.)

Leave to and including May 10, 1908, is granted Capt. Solomon P. Vestal, 9th Cav. (Jan. 17, W.D.)

Capt. Solomon P. Vestal, 9th Cav., is detailed, with his consent, as constructing quartermaster at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, New Mexico, to take effect May 10, 1908, the date of his retirement from active service.

13TH CAVALRY—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Feb. 12, 1908, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 2d Lieut. Henry J. Reilly, 13th Cav. (Jan. 20, W.D.)

First Lieut. Jerome G. Pillow, 13th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Carlisle Military Academy, Arlington, Texas, relieving 1st Lieut. Kelton L. Pepper, 23d Inf., who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty pending the arrival of his regiment, when he will join it and proceed with it to the Philippine Islands. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

14TH CAVALRY—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Aubrey Lippincott, 14th Cav., is extended one month. (Jan. 20, W.D.)

15TH CAVALRY—COL. J. GARRARD.

First Lieut. Arthur N. Pickel, 15th Cav., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service, under the provisions of Section 1251, R.S., is announced. (Jan. 21, W.D.)

ARTILLERY.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY—COL. H. M. ANDREWS.

Second Lieut. Roy B. Staver, 1st Field Art., is transferred to the 5th Field Artillery. He is assigned to Battery B, and will remain on duty at his present station until the arrival of that battery in San Francisco, when he will join that organization and proceed with it to the Philippine Islands. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY—COL. L. NILES.

Chaplain Henry A. Brown, 3d Field Art., is transferred to the Corps of Engineers, to take effect May 10, 1908. He will proceed at the proper time to Washington Barracks for duty. (Jan. 21, W.D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY—COL. A. B. DYER.

Par. 30, S.O. 292, Dec. 14, 1907, W.D., announcing the acceptance by the President of the resignation by 1st Lieut. Herbert G. Millar, 4th Field Art., is revoked. (Jan. 21, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

First Lieut. Francis B. Upham, C.A.C., is granted leave for one month, to take effect about Jan. 15, 1908. (Jan. 8, D.G.)

The leave granted Major Adelbert Cronkhite, C.A.C., Act. Insp. Gen., is extended fifteen days. (Jan. 2, D.G.)

Lieut. Col. Clarence Deems, C.A.C., will report in person to Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, A.G., president of an Army retiring board at Governors Island, N.Y., for examination. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

First Sergt. John W. Caldwell, 27th Co., C.A.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 17, W.D.)

The promotion of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps is announced:

Capt. John P. Hains promoted to major; rank, Dec. 27, 1907.

First Lieut. David Y. Beckham promoted to captain; rank, Dec. 27, 1907.

Captain Beckham will remain on duty at his present station. (Jan. 21, W.D.)

Major John P. Hains, C.A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Pay Department. Major Hains will proceed to Boston, Mass., for temporary duty. (Jan. 21, W.D.)

Capt. Charles H. Hilton, C.A.C., is transferred from the 49th Co. to the 26th Co., and will join the company to which transferred. (Jan. 21, W.D.)

Capt. Henry B. Clark, C.A.C., is detailed temporarily as

an A.Q.M. for duty in the Quartermaster's Department. (Jan. 21, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

4TH INFANTRY—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

Leave to and including April 30, 1908, is granted Capt. James W. Furlow, 4th Inf. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Paul A. Wolf, 4th Inf., Fort Thomas. (Jan. 11, D. Lakes.)

5TH INFANTRY—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Second Lieut. Walton Goodwin, jr., 5th Inf., returned to duty from sick in the Post Hospital, Camp Columbia, Havana, will join his proper station, Sagua la Grande. (Jan. 11, A.C.P.)

9TH INFANTRY—COL. C. J. CRANE.

First Sergt. Joseph M. Ziegler, Co. B, 9th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list.

16TH INFANTRY—COL. C. GARDENER.

Second Lieut. John P. Bubbs, 16th Inf., at his own request, is transferred to the 4th Infantry. He will join station to which he may be assigned. (Jan. 21, W.D.)

20TH INFANTRY—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Jan. 27, 1908, is granted Capt. Edward M. Lewis, 20th Inf., Presidio of Monterey. (Jan. 14, D. Cal.)

22D INFANTRY—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

Sick leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Ferdinand W. Kobbé, 22d Inf., to take effect on or about Feb. 1, 1908. (Jan. 21, W.D.)

26TH INFANTRY—COL. C. A. BOOTH.

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. James T. Watson, 26th Inf., recruiting officer. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

27TH INFANTRY—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

Capt. Benjamin J. Tillman, 27th Inf., Fort Brady, Mich., will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., as witness in the case of 1st Lieut. Russell T. Hazzard, 7th Inf. (Jan. 17, D. Lakes.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT—LIEUT. COL. H. K. BAILEY.

The leave granted Capt. Orval P. Townshend, Porto Rico Regt., is extended one month. (Jan. 21, D.E.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. Ambrose C. G. Williams-Foote, Philippine Scouts, is honorably discharged from the Service of the United States, by reason of physical disability, to take effect March 18, 1908.

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made at the request of the officers concerned, to take effect this date:

Capt. Bernard Sharp from the 22d Infantry to the 3d Infantry.

Capt. Henry A. Hanigan from the 3d Infantry to the 22d Infantry.

The officers named will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders. Captain Hanigan will join the station of the company to which assigned upon the completion of his present leave. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers will report in person to Col. Montgomery M. Macomb, 6th Field Art., at Fort Riley, for re-examination to determine their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieuts. Clarence N. Jones, 3d Field Art., and Robert J. Arnold, 1st Field Art.; 2d Lieuts. Henry L. Harris, jr., 6th Field Art.; Edwin E. Pritchett, 1st Field Art., and Roy B. Staver, 1st Field Art. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kans., for the examination of officers of the Field Artillery for promotion. Detail: Col. Montgomery M. Macomb, 6th Field Art.; Lieut. Col. John M. Banister, deputy surg. gen.; Major John E. McMahon, 6th Field Art.; Major Peyton C. March, 6th Field Art.; 1st Lieut. Paul L. Freeman, asst. surg. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Francis C. Marshall, 15th Cav.; Capt. Oscar J. Charles, 17th Inf.; Capt. Charles P. Summerville, 2d Field Art.; 1st Lieut. James F. Bell, C.E.; 1st Lieut. Alfred A. Maybach, C.A.C., is appointed to meet at West Point, N.Y., as soon as practicable, to examine the present first class at the United States Military Academy in horsemanship. (Jan. 20, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Major George T. Bartlett, Capt. James A. Ruggles and Capt. Frederick L. Buck, C.A.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Flager, Wash., Jan. 14, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Sam T. Stanley, 94th Co., C.A.C., for the position of sergeant major, junior grade, Coast Artillery Corps. (Jan. 10, D. Col.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major John A. Dapray, retired, is relieved from duty with the militia of Florida, and with his consent is assigned to temporary duty in the office of the Chief of Staff. (Jan. 17, W.D.)

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Charles P. Echols, professor of mathematics, is extended fourteen days. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 20, 1908. Detail for the court: Col. George G. Greenough, C.A.C.; Col. John B. Kerr, 12th Cav.; Col. Robert H. Patterson, C.A.C.; Lieut. Col. Leonard A. Lovering, 4th Inf.; Lieut. Col. William H. Coffin, C.A.C.; Majors John C. F. Tillson, 4th Inf.; Henry J. Goldman, 12th Cav.; Warren F. Newcomb, C.A.C.; Clarence P. Townsley, C.A.C.; Charles H. Hunter, C.A.C.; Stephen M. Foote, C.A.C.; Charles A. Bennett, C.A.C.; William F. Stone, C.A.C.; Lewis E. Goodier, Judge Advocate General's Department, judge advocate. (Jan. 4, D.G.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Reached San Francisco Jan. 17.

BURNSIDE—At Seattle.

CROOK—Left Nagasaki Jan. 10 for San Francisco.

DIX—Left Honolulu Jan. 20 for Manila.

INGALLS—At Newport News.

KILPATRICK—At Newport News.

LOGAN—At San Francisco.

MCLELLAN—At Manila.

MEADE—At Newport News.

SHERIDAN—At San Francisco.

SUMNER—Left Honolulu Jan. 15 for Manila.

THOMAS—Left Nagasaki Jan. 22 for Honolulu.

WARREN—At Manila.

CABLE SHIPS.

LISCUM—First Lieut. J. F. Butler, Signal Corps. In Philippine waters.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps. At Fort Hunt, Va. Address Army Building, New York.

ZAFIRO—Army cable storehouse, Bremerton, Washington.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The following is the schedule of Army transports to take troops to and from the Philippines:

Sailings from San Francisco.

Feb. 5, 1908—Buford. 23d Infantry.

March 5, 1908—Thomas. 4th Infantry, two troops, 1st Cav., Fort Clark, Texas; one troop, 1st Cav., Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

April 5, 1908—Sheridan or Logan. 7th Infantry.

Sailings from Manila.

Feb. 15, 1908—Sherman. 24th Infantry.

March 15, 1908—Buford. 2d Infantry.

April 15, 1908—Thomas. 8th Infantry.

May 15, 1908—Sherman or Logan. 1st Infantry.

TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

Schedule of proposed sailings of Army transports between Newport News and Havana, subject to change:

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Jan. 20, 1908.

Chaplain and Mrs. J. T. Axton and children left Wednesday after a residence here of almost three years. Mrs. Axton will remain at the old home in Salt Lake City the two years Chaplain Axton is in the Philippines. He will sail from San Francisco, Feb. 5, and will join the 18th Infantry. Capt. F. W. Kobbe, 2d Inf., owing to ill health, has left the Service School and joined his regiment in San Francisco. Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe, accompanied by his mother and sister, Miss Dora, left Sunday for his station, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Mrs. G. E. Stockie was hostess on Saturday evening at a delightful bridge party, given for Mrs. Charles W. Farber, of the 18th Cavalry. The prizes were given to Mrs. Alfred Moss, Mrs. J. C. Raymond and Mrs. Farber. A delicious punch was served and refreshments at the close of the game. Lieut. and Mrs. W. N. Hughes entertained at dinner on Saturday the following friends: Miss Tennyson, of Texas; Miss Martha Wood, of Kansas City; Lieut. W. B. Patterson, and Capt. J. B. Allison. Major and Mrs. Charles W. Taylor gave a bowling party Wednesday night in honor of Miss Crompton and Miss Desloge, who are house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Crompton. Mrs. John R. Slattery entertained a large number of guests at a dinner party Sunday evening.

With the beginning of the class of 1908 the Service Schools will see great progress in the line of athletics, as it has already been decided by the War Department to furnish the institution with thirty polo ponies for use of the student officers. There will also be a number of thorough-breds for use of student officers in the course in equitation. Just now the polo grounds are being filled in and leveled off.

Mrs. and Miss Varnum, wife and daughter of Lieut. Col. C. A. Varnum, U.S.A., retired, who have been the guests of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller, left Tuesday for Boise, Idaho, where they will join Colonel Varnum. Mrs. Fuller and Mrs. Varnum are sisters. Major and Mrs. Edward A. Millar arrived from Washington Tuesday after having spent the past month visiting friends and relatives prior to their departure for foreign service. Misses Margaret Johnson and Minnie Sayre gave a most enjoyable surprise party Monday night at the home of Miss Johnson in compliment to Misses Anna and Matilda Axton, who left, with their parents, for Salt Lake Wednesday.

The new post roster shows that there are 192 officers here: one brigadier general, one colonel, three lieutenant colonels, ten majors, ninety-seven captains, fifty-one first lieutenants and twenty-nine second lieutenants.

Mrs. William Austin was an honor guest at the bridge party given Thursday by Miss Julia Simmons. Mrs. A. S. Cowan gave a delightful party Wednesday afternoon. Bridge was played at eight tables and three handsome prizes were given. Mrs. Willis Uline was among the guests from the city.

Chaplain Axton held his farewell Sunday school exercises here Sunday afternoon. The attendance was the greatest on record, and the parting with his little friends was pathetic. After the services the chaplain went to the Young Men's Christian Association building, where exercises were held before a large audience. General Hall and Colonel Bowen both spoke and eulogized the young chaplain who is really responsible for the erecting of the Y.M.C.A. building and library.

Lieut. Col. W. H. C. Bowen, 13th Inf., is confined to his quarters with a severe attack of rheumatism. Mrs. Kenneth B. Williams was hostess at a most beautiful reception Saturday afternoon, to meet Mrs. Edson, Mrs. Braley, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Hovey, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Dean, Mrs. Crowe, Mr. and Mrs. Edson of Kansas City, Mo. The rooms were handsomely decorated with Southern amilies and roses. Mrs. Williams had the assistance of Mrs. Hunter Liggett, Mrs. Frederick Perkins of the post, and the Misses Prior, Martell, Eugenia Jones, Merry Mann and Lulu Harris. Lieut. and Mrs. Williams received their younger friends in compliment to Miss Karst of St. Louis, who will be their guest for several weeks.

Mrs. Currie, wife of Lieut. Dennis H. Currie, is ill at her home with varioloid. The Rev. Dr. Morony, of Kansas City, was the guest Friday of Chaplain H. Percy Silver, Lieut. F. D. Sidman, of Fort Des Moines, is the guest of Lieut. W. J. O'Loughlin.

Capt. and Mrs. Murphy, 13th Inf., gave a most enjoyable hop supper Friday night in compliment to Miss Goodwin and Miss McNeely, of New York. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Clinton, Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Lieut. and Mrs. Hamilton, Lieut. and Mrs. Compton, Lieutenants Albright, Gallagher, Thompson, Chambers and Mr. Harold Young. Mrs. J. A. Moss was the hostess Saturday evening at a delightful five hundred party. At Mrs. Cowan's bridge party, Friday afternoon, the prizes were won by Mrs. D. J. Carr and Mrs. J. C. Raymond.

Capt. R. R. Raymond, C.E., left Saturday for Denver, Colo. Capt. E. H. Tarbuton, 13th Inf., has returned from a month's visit with friends in Maryland.

Major and Mrs. McClintock entertained Capt. and Mrs. Humphrey and Capt. and Mrs. McClintock at dinner at the Colonial Cafe, Saturday evening.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Nebr., Jan. 20, 1908.

A meeting of several officers and ladies of the regiment interested in dramatics was held at the Officers' Club last Wednesday evening, and an organization, to be known as the 16th Infantry Dramatic Club, having for its object the giving of entertainments in aid of the Army Relief Society, was formed. Major W. F. Blauvelt was elected president and Capt. H. F. Dalton secretary of the club. A committee, consisting of Mrs. Cornelius Gardener, Mrs. W. C. Bennett and Capt. B. B. Buck, was appointed to select plays and cast the characters. It is contemplated to give the first performance in the post hall, which is admirably fitted with modern scenery and fittings for such entertainments, early in March. Those who attended the meeting were Major and Mrs. Blauvelt, Miss Blauvelt, Mrs. Cornelius Gardener, Captain Buck, Captain Dalton, Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins, Mrs. W. C. Bennett, and Lieutenants Brown and Harvey.

Lieutenant Bubb has made application for transfer to the 4th Infantry, under orders for the Philippines, and the same has been approved by the regimental commander. Lieutenant Bubb's father, Brig. Gen. J. W. Bubb, retired, served twenty years in the 4th Infantry. As there are a number of vacancies for second lieutenant in that regiment, it is more than probable that the application will be acted upon favorably by the War Department.

The Reverend Father Mullins, S.J., of the Omaha Diocese, held early mass at the post last Sunday morning. Lieutenant Colonel Wilson is convalescing from a severe cold, which has confined him to his quarters for the past ten days. Mrs. Cornelius Gardener has recovered from an attack of tonsillitis with which she has been suffering for the past week.

Lieut. John A. Barry, 2d Cav., who appears before a G.O.M. in session at this post, arrived Monday morning from Fort Des Moines, accompanied by his counsel, Capt. John P. Wade, 2d Cav. Lieutenant Sidman, 2d Cav., was at the post last week for the purpose of settling his quartermaster papers pertaining to the recent campaign against the Ute Indians. Dr. McMillan has been suffering from a slight attack of tonsillitis.

Lieut. Col. R. H. Wilson has been offered the detail as colonel of the Porto Rican Regiment and is considering the matter. Capt. Edgar Ridenour and Lieut. P. L. Smith, who have been on leave for the past six months, returned last week and have assumed command of K and P companies, respectively. Both these officers left the Philippines prior to the departure of the regiment from Manila, and have traveled extensively through India and Europe, about which countries they are most enthusiastic. Miss Christine Judah, of San Francisco, arrived Monday to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. D. E. Shean.

Capt. B. B. Buck returned Wednesday from a short leave at Fort Leavenworth.

Considerable amusement has been caused at the post by the

discovery one morning last week of two Teddy bears in the traps set by Captain Crimmins for the capture of muskrats. Mrs. Hoagland, of Omaha, leaves soon for Fort McDowell, Cal., for a visit to her daughter, Mrs. David L. Stone, wife of Captain Stone, 22d Inf., prior to the departure of that regiment for Alaska.

The Post Social Club held its regular weekly hop Thursday evening, at which there was a large attendance.

Capt. and Mrs. M. L. Crimmins entertained with a dinner for six on Thursday evening of last week, the seventh wedding anniversary of the host and hostess. Their guests were: Captain Buck, Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett, Miss Natalie Blauvelt and Lieutenants McCune and Brown. Those who attended the performance of Mrs. Leslie Carter in "Du Barry" at the Boyd theater, Omaha, last week, were Capt. and Mrs. Beckurts, Capt. and Mrs. Gohn, Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett, Captain Buck, Mrs. Crimmins, Mrs. Chrisman, Lieutenant Bubb and Miss Pert Jackson. Lieut. F. C. McCune has been in Lincoln, Nebr., on a short leave, visiting Capt. J. G. Workizer, 2d Inf., who is on college duty in that city. Lieutenant McCune returned last Monday.

Mrs. J. P. Gohn entertained a few of the ladies of the garrison at bridge on Saturday evening. The following officers of the regiment attended the annual dinner of the Omaha Club last Saturday evening: Lieut. P. L. Smith, Boschen, Bubb, James and Riley. Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins had Captain Ridenour and Lieut. P. L. Smith as guests for dinner on Sunday evening. Capt. Edward L. King, 2d Cav., arrived from Fort Des Moines Monday as a witness before the G.O.M. in the trial of Lieut. John A. Barry, 2d Cav.

The regular monthly meeting of the 16th Infantry Moon Council was held on the evening of the full moon, Jan. 18, at the Officers' Club, Capt. B. B. Buck presiding. The question of procuring a regimental punch bowl for use on state occasions and also at all private functions in the regiment was discussed, and a committee, consisting of Colonel Gardener, Captains Ridenour and Crimmins, was appointed to look into the matter of a design for same. A tempting German supper was served, and the usual toasts to absent members and the full moon were drunk by the assembled officers. These "moon meetings" are becoming more popular each month, and it is understood that plans for a similar organization, following the same general idea of the 16th Infantry Moon Council, are being discussed in several other regiments in the Service. Those present were: Colonel Gardener, Major Blauvelt, Captains Beckurts, Buck, Dalton, Chrisman, Gohn, Ridenour, Crimmins and Lieutenants Harvey, Brown and Churchill.

Assistant Surgeon Wickes, U.S. Navy, on duty at the Navy recruiting office, Omaha, was a visitor at the bachelor quarters Sunday afternoon.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Jan. 18, 1908.

The ladies of the garrison held their first at home day last Thursday, and the post looked quite as in the old days when each house on the semi-circle held out a cheery welcome to callers. Although Mrs. Scott was not receiving, owing to quarantine regulations, and Mrs. Love was also secluded for the same reason, nearly everyone else was at home and the various quarters were filled with visitors.

The family of Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Rowell has been quite sorely afflicted since their arrival; first the baby being ill, and now Mrs. Rowell and Captain Rowell's mother. Indeed a great deal of sickness, not of a very serious nature, has resulted from the sudden change at the time of year at which the regiment arrived. The hospital has been taxed ever since the men arrived, and Major Purviance has made strict regulations in regard to even light illnesses, in order to prevent the further spread of any troubles.

Capt. Willis Uline left Thursday for Fort Leavenworth on a three months' leave to join Mrs. Uline and the children, who are with relatives there. The second little daughter has been seriously ill with pneumonia, but is reported to be improving now. Capt. and Mrs. Uline and the children will return in the spring, to be settled in No. 10 at Douglas. Mrs. Henry Wallace and her daughter, Miss Josephine Wallace, returned recently from southern California, where they have been spending the holidays with Midshipman Stephen W. Wallace, of the U.S. cruiser Chicago. They remained to see the Chicago leave San Diego harbor, where it has been lying since its detachment from the Pacific Fleet, and start on its long trip to Hampton Roads, around the Horn.

Mrs. Paul C. Potter, Mrs. Robert E. Boyers and Mrs. John W. Ward arrived the middle of the week. Lieut. and Mrs. Ward are temporarily with Major and Mrs. Arrasmith, but will shortly be in No. 3. Lieut. and Mrs. Potter are at home in No. 1, and Lieut. and Mrs. Boyers are in No. 13.

Chaplain John T. Axton and his wife and children arrived in Salt Lake on Thursday last, coming from Fort Leavenworth. They will visit Mr. Axton's father at 478 Seventh avenue for a while. Mrs. Axton and the children will remain for the winter, but Chaplain Axton leaves shortly, to sail Feb. 15 for the Philippines.

Mrs. Bloch, wife of Lieut. C. C. Bloch, U.S.N., who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Hunt, has gone on to San Diego, where she will await the arrival of the Atlantic Fleet. Her husband is on the battleship Connecticut. Miss Raymonde Beatty, who has been visiting friends in Salt Lake for some time, goes to the military post within a short time to make her home with her uncle and aunt, Col. and Mrs. Walter Scott. Col. Walter Scott has returned from a recent visit to Washington, where he went just after the arrival of the regiment.

FORT OMAHA.

Fort Omaha, Nebr., Jan. 18, 1908.

The first meeting of the Army Bridge Club was held Thursday evening at the home of Major and Mrs. Braden D. Slaughter in Kountz Place, twenty-six members participating in the game. The club is composed of the staff officers and their wives stationed here, and a permanent organization was completed, comprising the officers at Fort Omaha and of the headquarters of the department. The prizes of the evening were won by Major Galbraith and Mrs. T. B. Hacker; the gentlemen's prize was a handsomely bound book on Constantinople, and the ladies' prize was an engagement book. The next meeting will be at the residence of Capt. and Mrs. Hacker. The present plan is to meet each week in order to get around to each member's home before the season closes.

Captain Buchan arrived at Omaha last week to be on duty at the Department Headquarters. Mrs. Buchan arrived on Thursday to join her husband, after a visit in the East.

Anyone who likes to guess can have his turn at an item which appeared in the society column of an Omaha paper, which says that at a dinner given this evening an interesting announcement will be made, not altogether unexpected, but that will nevertheless create much interest. Of course it is an engagement, and both the prospective bride and groom belong to old and respected families and have hosts of personal friends. The young woman in question married into one of Omaha's pioneer families, for she is a very pretty and attractive widow. The fortunate man is an Army officer and was the very warm and personal friend of the first husband. The dinner is at the home of the bride-to-be. The wedding will likely be soon, as the young officer is to change stations in the near future. Later announcement gives the names in this happy combination as Capt. W. G. Doane and Mrs. Rastin, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Percival Goodwin, of Washington, D.C.

Capt. and Mrs. Nesmith have been confined to their quarters from the prevailing colds among the residents. Captain Chandler of the Signal Corps will visit the post in the near future to deliver several lectures to the officers and men as well as to look over the ground to see just what is needed to make this among the best wireless stations on this continent. Work on the buildings for the engine and condenser of the wireless station is rapidly nearing completion.

There has been quite an epidemic of tonsillitis among the

men of the Signal Corps, but it is now decreasing, on account of the commanding officer, Colonel Glasford, ordering that the drills in cold weather be given up, during January and February. Most of the men sick are recruits, not accustomed to exposure, having served in civil life as clerks and operators. There has been quite a lot of small-pox in Omaha, and the authorities have ordered that all the school children be vaccinated. All of the children of the non-commissioned officers' families have been vaccinated, as they attend the public schools, as well as the children on "Officers' Row." There is also a new regulation requiring all who expect to go to the Philippines on the government transports to be vaccinated at their station before being admitted to the steamer, or else undergo the operation by the ship's surgeon. "A word to the wise is sufficient"; be vaccinated before starting, as your own surgeon will likely take more time and be less hurried than the transport surgeon.

Capt. Hepburn, of the Signal Corps, expects to have his oldest boy visit him in the near future; the boy has been very ill from an attack of typhoid fever, and it is thought he would regain his normal strength here. It has been a long time since they both have been under one roof.

The Fort Omaha Bridge Whist Club, composed of the ladies of the post, met, as the guests of Mrs. Oury, for its third meeting. These meetings will enable them to hold their own when the clans meet for friendly warfare with the Army Bridge Club for the prizes offered, the cost of which, as agreed upon, is not to exceed one dollar. This club has held three sittings, at Mrs. Glasford's, Mrs. Kennedy's and Mrs. Oury's. Refreshments are served by the hostess, and the gentlemen may consider themselves fortunate if they be allowed to enter these sacred precincts after the battle is over and be fed ice cream and cake.

J. S. K.

FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard, Md., Jan. 22, 1908.

Lieut. and Mrs. S. C. Cardwell entertained at dinner at the Hotel Renart, in Baltimore, last Saturday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Claude E. Brigham, Lieut. and Mrs. Brigham registered at the Belvedere for a few days prior to their departure for Fort Monroe, where he was ordered from Fort Riley.

Mrs. F. H. Lincoln has returned to the post after a three weeks' visit to her home in Delaware City. Her mother, Mrs. W. H. H. Clarke, has come for an indefinite stay. Gen. Bush Lincoln, of the Iowa National Guard, who has been attending the National Guard Convention in Boston, made a short visit to his son, Capt. F. H. Lincoln, on his way home. He left for Washington Monday, and Captain Lincoln went over for the day with him.

Lieut. Col. Clarence Deems attended a dinner and reunion of a number of graduates of the Baltimore City College last week, at which he was military instructor for some time. Capt. and Mrs. Godwin Ordway and family were the guests of Mrs. Albert Ordway, Captain Ordway's mother, for a few days at Stoneleigh Court, Washington, during the early part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rowland Clapp entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh S. Brown at dinner last Thursday evening at their home on North Calvert street. After the dinner a theater party at the Academy, to see the new operetta, "The Waltz Dream," was enjoyed. Capt. F. H. Lincoln and Lieut. J. D. Watson attended a drill and dance given by the members of the 1st Company, Coast Artillery, Maryland National Guard, Capt. S. B. Austin commanding, on Wednesday last. Capt. C. E. Morse has been quite ill with a severe attack of the grip for the past few days.

The arrival of forty recruits last week from Columbus Barracks was a most unusual sight, and made quite a welcomed increase to the number of the garrison. Lieut. and Mrs. Brigham entertained Mrs. S. C. Cardwell at luncheon at the Belvedere last Saturday.

"Miss Flip," the little blooded bay mare owned by Mrs. S. Creed Cardwell, arrived at the post last week from Baltimore, where she had been cared for by Dr. Hollyday. Mrs. Cardwell's faithful white she was stationed at Fort Riley. "Miss Flip," who is a spirited little animal as well as a beauty, has quite a record. Mrs. Cardwell, who is an expert horsewoman, expects to enjoy a ride or two while the weather is favorable.

Miss Mary Adelaide Jenkins, of Baltimore, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. S. Creed Cardwell at luncheon last Monday.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Jan. 21, 1908.

The first of the series of post hops or subscription dances, so successfully inaugurated two winters ago, was held in Culm Hall last Friday evening, Jan. 17. The arrangements were in charge of Mesdames Scott and Howze, and the result fully justified the efforts of all interested, as the Leap Year german was a success from every point of view. Mesdames Fieberger, Honeycutt, Sumner and Gordon distributed the favors, which consisted of "Merry Widow" dolls for all of the dancers; bright-colored ruffs, brooms and Indian bachelors for the ladies, and horns, canes, scalp-locks, etc., for the men. Captain Darrah led, dancing alone, Captain McGrew and Lieutenant Thomas were "stags," and about forty couples took part. The figures were very attractive and very gracefully executed. A supper followed the dance, and the guests dispersed regretfully about midnight.

The cadets defeated the basketball team from the Pratt Institute in the game played on Saturday afternoon by a score of 27-14. As the first class was absent at Waterbury the cadet team was deprived of several of the best players, Captains Higley, Johnson and Elting. The Army led throughout despite this handicap. Conrad and Beardslee were the Army stars, while Place shone in the Pratt armament. Lineup: West Point, Conrad, Devers, forwards; Surles, Jones, center; Catron, Beardslee, guards. Remaining games of schedule: Jan. 25, Colgate; Feb. 1, Wesleyan; 8, Massachusetts Tech.; 15, Princeton; 22, Columbia; 29, Fordham; March 7, Harvard. The meeting of the Reading Club was held at Mrs. Grier's last Thursday afternoon, Jan. 15. "The Dance" was the subject of the paper read. Lieut. and Mrs. Mitchell, nee Braden, were expected to return to the post from their wedding trip on Monday evening. They will occupy the quarters assigned to Captain Smither during the fall months. Miss Butler has been a guest of Mrs. Scott; Miss Pennington has been visiting Mrs. Collins; Miss Brooke has been a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Brooke.

Major and Mrs. Robinson entertained with a dinner, followed by bridge, on last Thursday evening. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Fieberger, Major and Mrs. Traub and Capt. and Mrs. Christian.

Lieut. and Mrs. O. G. Collins entertained most delightfully with a dinner before the leap year hop. Those present were: Capt. and Mrs. Christian, Lieut. and Mrs. Cassard, Miss Pennington and Captain Oliver.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Jan. 20, 1908.

Miss Florence Taylor and Mrs. Tanner left Jan. 20 to spend a few days in Denver. Mrs. Jones entertained the Bridge Club Jan. 16. Mrs. Appel and Lieutenant Persons won the prizes. Miss Ruth Lacey, of Cheyenne, gave a very pretty luncheon Jan. 17. Mrs. Charles Foster, Mrs. Tanner and the Misses Taylor were among her guests.

Lieut. F. E. Davis entertained at a box party to see "The College Widow," Jan. 18, in honor of Miss Katherine Taylor. Lieutenant Delaplane was host the same evening at a box party; among his guests were Capt. and Mrs. Tanner and Miss Florence Taylor.

Lieut. and Mrs. Brunzell and young son returned to the post Jan. 17 after a three months' stay at Ogden and San Francisco.

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MAJ. GEN. FRED. D. GRANT, U.S.A., National Commander. The society was organized at Caguas, Porto Rico, on October 11, 1898. All officers, soldiers and sailors who participated in that campaign or who served in Porto Rico prior to October 18, 1898, are eligible to membership. Annual dues \$1.00. Life membership \$20.00. No initiation fee. A grand reunion will be held in November. For information and application blanks address Captain J. C. DeVries, National Secretary, 105 West 112th street, New York city, N.Y.

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MAJ. GEN. H. S. HAWKINS, U.S.V., Brig. Gen., U.S.A., Pres. This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago, on July 31st, 1898 (14 days after the surrender). All officers and soldiers who worthily participated in that campaign are eligible to membership. Annual dues are \$1.00. Life membership \$25.00. No initiation fee. Send for application blank to assistant secretary and Treasurer, Capt. H. C. CLARK, 1744 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

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The Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co. have recently published an illustrative pamphlet on "Coaling in a Seaway." It contains some very pertinent facts in the light of the contemplated trip of our fleet from Atlantic to Pacific waters, with the coaling difficulties incident thereto. Its suggestions will be found of value to all who are interested in this problem. Copies will be sent free on application to the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co., 96 Liberty Street, New York.

Some exceedingly interesting information relative to changing the location of the western locks of the Panama Canal was given to the Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals on Jan. 22 by the Engineer-in-Chief, Colonel Goethals. The chief consideration in changing the site of the locks from Sosa to Miraflores, four miles inland, Colonel Goethals said, was a military one. He added: "I have not heretofore emphasized the military feature of the construction because we are military men, and there is a disposition to criticize us on the part of civilians. But the fact is as the locks at Sosa were originally projected they extended into the Pacific Ocean. The lower lock of the flight would have been entirely in the ocean and the upper one would have been partly so. Within four miles

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of the location was a basin of deep water in which a fleet of hostile ships could have anchored and bombarded the locks, destroying them easily." The locks built at Miraflores, eight miles from the Pacific, it was explained, will be reasonably secure against bombardment from modern guns. Colonel Goethals said he had no doubt that when the canal is completed a permanent military garrison would be maintained at both ends of the canal. As to the possible bombardment of the locks at Miraflores, he said: "A city might be successfully bombarded at a distance of eight miles, but I do not believe a single object like a canal lock could be. Of course, there are those who do not agree with my view. In making this statement I take into account the important consideration of the waste of ammunition it would entail, which would be a very important consideration with any fleet that would be likely to attempt to bombard, on account of the great distance it would necessarily be from its base of supplies. I have no doubt that precautions will be taken to prevent the approach of any suspicious person near the locks. An explosion of a small amount of dynamite would not do much damage. The greatest danger would lie in the possibility of destroying the sluice gates and letting the water out of Gatun Lake, but generally I think such danger is minimized by the certainty that the canal will be constantly under military guard and the Panama Railroad will also guard it at all times."

An officer of the Army writes: "The JOURNAL seems to get better every day, and it is the only periodical that I take that can cause a family row, as to whether my wife or myself read it first, but she wins." Certainly "she wins," for "the bravest are the tenderest, the loving are the daring."

China has placed a large urgent order for quick-firing guns in Paris, according to press despatches. Whether the guns are purchased owing to the acute relations between China and Japan or on account of internal troubles in China is not known there.

There is no intention of relieving the 15th U.S. Cavalry from duty in Cuba by another regiment. The 15th will remain on duty in Cuba until the troops are withdrawn from the island.

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THE SERVICE PAY BILL.

If we could have a straight-out vote in the two houses of Congress on the proposition to increase Service pay, we do not doubt that the vote would be strongly in its favor. But—whether he so intends it or not, let each one decide this for himself—Senator Hale is making a muddle of the whole business. Discussion in the House Committee on Military Affairs has developed a decided sentiment in favor of the increase of pay, as provided for in the bill (S. 3865) introduced in Congress. It will be observed that Sections one, two, five and sixth of the Penrose bill are the same as Sections one, two, four and five of the Dick-Capron bill. Sections three and four of the Penrose bill are substituted for Section three of the Dick-Capron bill. The two bills are substantially the same.

There is so much opposition to the Hale bill, providing for changes in the administration of the Navy Department, that its passage is doubtful. Its defeat would carry with it the provisions for increasing Navy pay, unless these are transferred to the appropriation bill. We hope that the friends of increased pay in the Senate will not allow themselves to be distracted by the different bills. Senator Dick's bill and that of Senator Penrose do not conflict, and if the Senate should prefer the latter bill it could be easily reconciled in conference with the provisions of the Capron bill, if that should chance to pass the House instead of the Penrose bill. We regret to say that there appear to be good grounds for at least questioning Senator Hale's friendly intentions toward an increase of Service pay.

And, as we have before stated, a session of Congress just preceding a Presidential election is disposed to subject to the most rigid scrutiny every bill for expending money, especially upon the military services. If, however, some pay bill is put well on the road to its passage at this session of Congress and does not pass, we may hope for its adoption at the short session which will follow the Presidential election. If the friends of increased pay could get Senator Hale and Speaker Cannon together into a back room and persuade them to approve of the Dick-Capron or the Penrose bill, the pay question would be out of the way. With either or both of them opposed to the graded pay bill, the prospect of increased pay would, to say the least, not be brilliant.

The Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, Mr. Tawney, pleads for a decrease in the appropriations by Congress, predicting that if they are not severely cut there will be a deficiency for the year of \$100,000,000. In speaking of the unusual size of the estimates, Mr. Tawney particularly mentioned those of the military branch of the government, which aggregate \$416,000,000, and which, he said, are larger than was required to conduct the whole government prior to 1897. This sum he showed to be more than fifty per cent. of the revenues of the entire government and exclusive of all new authorizations, including the plans for the enlargement of Army posts and the four \$10,000,000 battleships.

The Warren bill was reported favorably by the committee Jan. 24 and the measure went to the calendar with every prospect of passage by the Senate at the proper time and under circumstances which would assure its becoming law. The committee took up the measure at its regular session Thursday morning and gave it careful consideration. The time being divided with other measures which were pressing for consideration, the committee decided to hold a special session in the afternoon of the same day, at which the pay bill should be the special order. In the consideration of the measure no opposition developed from any source. It was the unanimous belief that as a national necessity legislation was imperative to place the Army on a practical and safe basis as to strength and organization. There was some disposition to qualify the terms of the bill as to the increase provided in each grade and eventually it was agreed that the measure should be amended so as to make the percentage of increase for lieutenant general five instead of ten per cent. The increase for major general was allowed to stand as originally drawn at ten per cent. and all other percentages were left untouched. The language of the clause which gives the President power to fix the pay of enlisted men was changed with the substitution of the word "increase" for the word "fix." No other changes were made in the bill. As modified the bill stands in the list of bills on page 552.

Although it is believed that there should be legislation to determine whether the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment can be continued in service beyond June, 1908, a decision has been rendered by Brig. General Davis, J.A. General of the Army, that it may be kept in service without such authority of law. The decision is based on the view that the language of the law contains no limitation in effect.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP CONTROVERSY.

Now that the memorandum of Rear Admiral Brownson on the subject of the assignment of medical officers to the command of hospital ships of the Navy has been made public, the reasons for its suppression are made apparent. The delay in the appearance of the memorandum has given Admiral Brownson the advantage, however, of having the last word, and the reasons he gives for objecting to the conclusions of the President in this matter are based upon precedent and experience.

The controversy grew out of a report of the Joint Medical Board, convened by order of the President and consisting of Army and Navy surgeons. On Feb. 17, 1906, the board recommended among other things that a hospital ship could be commanded by a medical officer. On May 11, 1906, Surgeon General Presley M. Rixey, of the Navy, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, recommended that the report of the Joint Medical Board be adopted. On June 4, 1906, this recommendation was referred by the then Secretary of the Navy, Charles J. Bonaparte, to the Bureau of Navigation for comment.

On Dec. 12, 1906, Secretary Bonaparte took final action on the report of the Joint Medical Board and decided that there should be placed in service one hospital ship to be attached to the Atlantic Fleet and to be commanded by a surgeon and navigated by a sailing master. This action was not promulgated in general orders, but was merely the adoption of the board's report. President Roosevelt referred to it in his letter of Jan. 4, 1908, as an order of the Department "issued by the Secretary of the Navy and by the President."

The question of placing the hospital ship in service was then dropped until Nov. 6, 1907, when Surgeon General Rixey recommended that the Relief be commissioned. On Nov. 18, 1907, Admiral Brownson, in a memorandum to the Secretary of the Navy, stated his reasons for opposing the assignment of a surgeon to command a naval vessel. This is the memorandum which has just been made public.

Admiral Converse, in June, 1906, when the proposition to place in service a hospital ship under command of a surgeon was referred to his bureau, said that he believed that the hospital facilities then provided were ample in time of peace, and he also declined to concur in the recommendation that a hospital ship be placed in command of a naval surgeon.

It is most unfortunate that this question of the command of hospital ships could not have been settled by a purely professional discussion and without the accompaniment of an act of injustice toward a veteran officer of the Navy which has produced so painful an impression upon all men in or out of the military service who understand the limitation of military authority and the obligations of courtesy it imposes upon all who exercise such authority.

In response to the resolution passed by the Senate asking a report as to whether it would be feasible to build submarines for the defense of Puget Sound and the coast of Washington, Secretary Metcalf this week has set forth the policy of the Administration in an emphatic manner as to the proposition to appropriate money for local coast defense. He states that the Board on Construction has taken up the matter and reached the conclusion that estimates should be submitted to Congress for building three submarines for the defense of the Pacific coast and that boats should be of 340 tons displacement and to cost not to exceed \$378,000 each. The increase over the price of \$300,000 for the 340-ton boats and \$285,000 for the 270-ton boats contracted for this year by the Navy Department partly is due to the necessity for shipping the vessels across the continent. One of the proposed submarines is suggested for the patrol of Grey's Harbor and the other two for use in Puget Sound. In his letter to the Senate, Secretary Metcalf says: "Assuming the possibility of war, it would be the grossest violation of strategy for any nation to send a strong naval expedition to operate at a great distance from its resources of supply and repair until the main battle fleet of the United States had been reduced, and since our battle fleet is superior to that of any probable enemy on the Pacific the theater of the war might not be expected to reach the coast for an indefinite time. In case of war the only operations that would probably affect the coast would be in the nature of raids by small forces, which would doubtless have an unimportant bearing on the outcome of the war. It is most inadvisable that any appropriations be made by the Congress for naval vessels to be constructed for exclusive employment in any specified locality. All naval vessels should be available for service at large. A policy of local restriction would result in serious weakening of the nation's power of offense and defense."

There are many illustrations of the fool nature of some of the civil service examinations. One of the latest is in the case of a man who had been employed in a Federal office to index a lot of musty old records, going back to the time of the War of 1812 and before, in which was much valuable matter and much that could be destroyed. For this work a man was secured at a salary of \$1,800 a year, who had had a large experience in card indexing and thoroughly understood that business. After a time the official employing him was notified that the indexer must undergo a civil service examination. Knowing that the man was not well educated and could be had cheaply because he did not understand anything but indexing, for which he was exceptionally valuable, ques-

tions were drawn up which were intended to prove his fitness for the work for which he was employed. To these the wise examiners added a lot of questions in mathematics and the like, which the man could not answer, and they certified three persons who knew nothing at all about indexing. One was a woman, who was hopelessly incompetent. In another case a man was employed as an expert examiner in the classification for duty of certain imports with which he was thoroughly familiar. He was thrown aside for a man who was absolutely ignorant of the particular manufactures he was required to value, he having been a theatrical manager. As the law imposed a severe penalty for employing a non-expert for expert work, the nominating officer had to choose between violating this law or the Civil Service law with its milder penalties. He decided, therefore, to take his chance on violating the Civil Service law.

A correspondent of the New York Sun, who signs himself "Ex-Navy Staff," says: "On board of a man-of-war every person has his station in time of battle, and whether it be the commander, the executive officer, the navigator, the officers of the gun divisions, the powder division, the engineers, the surgeons, the paymasters, the signal officer, the marines, the helmsmen, the coal passers, the stewards, cooks and boys, each and every one on board ship does his duty in whatever station he is placed under the orders of the commander, and so each person is one of the fighting force and contributes his share to the result sought for. There is no rear on board ship in time of battle; the risk and exposure is exactly the same for the admiral down to the smallest boy. When it came to disaster in battle and shipwreck in storm, as in the cases of the Cumberland, the Congress, the Monitor, the Tecumseh and the Oneida, there was no place of safety for the 'peace officers' of the staff; with their brothers of the line they went gallantly to death under the flag of their country, whose honor they had helped to uphold. So when you speak of staff-officers of the Navy do not speak of them as peace officers, civilians or non-combatants, but kindly remember that they are 'officers of the staff corps of the Navy,' carrying a commission worded in exactly the same form as a commission issued to an admiral, and governed by the same regulations, while they share exactly the same perils and dangers as the officers of the line."

Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, states in his annual report that efforts to interest American capital in the Agricultural Bank of the Philippines authorized by the last Congress have proved unsuccessful, though he believes the bank will be established ere long. When the United States entered the Philippines in 1898 there were in operation in the islands only 120 miles of railroad, whereas the roads since built or building will increase the mileage to 923 miles. The postal savings bank authorized by Congress began operations in Manila Oct. 1, 1906, and on June 30, 1907, there were in operation throughout the islands 235 branches. The number of accounts opened in these offices up to Oct. 31, 1907, was 2,676, the total deposits, bearing interest at two and a-half per cent., amounting to 510,100 pesos. More than sixty per cent. of the depositors are Americans and more than thirty-five per cent. of Filipinos. The bonded indebtedness of the Philippines is \$13,500,000. The revenues of the Philippines for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, were \$115,646,945; disbursements, \$100,298,231. At the close of the fiscal year 183 Filipino students were being educated, at the expense of the Philippine government, at various institutions in the United States. During the year fifty-five Filipino students returned to the islands from the United States, having finished their courses, mostly law and teaching.

An Army lieutenant writes with reference to the proposed increase in pay: "I have changed station four times within the past nine months (no expense, of course), starting from the Philippines and ending here—the last ditch. I am post quartermaster, commissary and a few other things of lesser importance, but not negligible. My wife is ill; I am cooking three meals a day with my own hands; I can't afford to hire a cook, as they are forty dollars a month here, which is nearly a third of my own salary. Painters and plasterers get five and six dollars a day for eight hours' work. Does the richest nation under the sun expect an officer of its Army to do his own cooking and house work? Can he do it and attend to his various official duties? I can't, even by working sixteen hours a day instead of eight. Now, what is a man to do; hire a cook, live a little less like a tramp, and let his notes go to protest, or, do his own cooking and let his duties suffer? Maybe I should resign my commission and look for a job of painting and plastering, but I will not. It seems to me to be a case of "You can and you can't, you will and you won't. You'll be d—d if you do, you'll be d—d if you don't." There are plenty of other officers, too, who are in just as bad circumstances as I am."

Considerable speculation developed in official circles this week when the announcement was made from the War Department that on the advice of President Roosevelt and Secretary Root, Governor Magoon had been summoned to Washington by Secretary Taft for a conference concerning Cuban affairs. The fact that the President and Secretary Root had asked that Governor Magoon be summoned led to speculation as to whether the State Department had for some reason seen fit to oppose the policy of the administration for this government to

evacuate Cuba within eleven months, as was recently announced by the President and Secretary Taft. Secretary Taft, in explaining his announcement, declared that there was absolutely no political reason for asking Governor Magoon to come to Washington at this time. He said his visit has to do merely with a number of business matters, of which Secretary Root had knowledge. Governor Magoon will not be gone from Cuba more than a month at the utmost, and during his absence General Barry will be designated by Executive Order of the President to act as Provisional Governor. Governor Magoon will be accompanied by Col. Enoch H. Crowder, U.S.A., who has been his legal adviser while Governor.

Representative Steenerson, of Minnesota, has introduced in the House the National Guard bill prepared by Assistant Secretary Oliver and Gen. James H. Drain, and representing the action of the recent convention of the National Guard Association at Boston. The bill, which will be known as H.R. 14783, differs from that introduced by Senator Dick in the Senate in providing a larger money supply for the National Guard, an increased ammunition allowance, more target practice, and a plan of conformity based on the Regular Army organization with certain added staff officers provided in order to secure some degree of elasticity. Mr. Steenerson is chairman of the House Committee on Militia, and has called a meeting of his committee for next Monday to begin the consideration of the bill. Hearings will be given to prominent officers of the National Guard to explain the features of the measure.

By orders issued at the Navy Department Jan. 22, Comdr. Charles C. Marsh has been relieved of his membership on the Board of Inspection and Survey in order to devote his entire attention to the subject of the mobile defenses of the Atlantic coast. Commander Marsh is given charge of the new office of superintendent of the submarine and torpedo division, under the personal direction of Rear Admiral Pillsbury, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. Commander Marsh already has plans well developed for joint maneuvers of the entire submarine and torpedo strength in Chesapeake Bay late in the spring. Comdr. A. F. Fechteler, who has been in attendance at the Naval War College, has been detailed to fill the vacancy on the Board of Inspection and Survey created by the detachment of Commander Marsh.

We publish in another column a letter from Señor Miguel Romualdez, Mayor of Tolosa, Leyte, P.I., which affords some light upon political conditions in the Philippines. The publication of which Mayor Romualdez complains was a paragraph stating that the Filipino Progress Association of New York had made a statement to the War Department accusing him of using thumb screws on Filipino prisoners to extort testimony from them. Señor Romualdez contends, and in this he is supported by a letter from an officer of the Army, that he is the victim of political slanderers who oppose him because of his loyalty to American authority. His letter shows that political feeling runs high in the islands and that agitators and demagogues are about as numerous there as in the most fertile portions of the United States.

The closing days of the visit of the American battleship fleet at Rio de Janeiro were signalized by the publication of a sensational yarn to the effect that an anarchist plot had been discovered, having for its purpose the destruction of some of the vessels of the fleet. This plot, it was stated, was organized in Europe and was discovered accidentally by somebody who heard its authors discussing it by telephone. The United States and the Brazilian governments were both notified, and the authorities of Rio de Janeiro took additional measures to guard the American fleet against approach by mysterious craft. Later inquiry led to the belief that the whole story was the creation of an overheated imagination.

Capt. Hubert L. Wigmore, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., has been ordered to proceed to the Philippine Islands to direct the development of the Bataan coal mines. These mines will be developed by the Quartermaster General of the Army in order to provide coal for the proposed railway system of the islands, for the Army transport service running between Manila and San Francisco and for manufacturing and other uses in Manila. Captain Wigmore made an investigation of the Bataan coal fields in 1905, and he found that this coal was satisfactory and preferable to any coal then used in the islands. It is clean, gives little ash and does not clinker, and is superior to the Japanese coal.

The aeroplane that was to be tested under the direction of Rear Admiral Evans at Magdalena Bay will not be sent there. The New York Aeroplane Company, which owns the machine in question, was anxious to send it to the Pacific coast for the tests, but it was decided that the experiment was one which could be better undertaken at a navy yard than at a target range. The flights with the aeroplane will be made sometime next spring from the Washington Navy Yard.

By a decision rendered by the J.A. General of the Army this week, the privilege of purchasing supplies of the Quartermaster's Department is denied to National Guard officers who are detailed to pursue instruction at garrison schools.

THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS.

Bills before Congress appear on page 552 of this issue.

MR. HALE'S RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Hale, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, in the Senate on Jan. 21, submitted the following resolution, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to: "Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to send to the Senate a complete list of all line and staff officers of the Navy on duty in Washington, D.C., and in any navy yard or naval station in the United States on Jan. 1, 1908, with the name, rank, and specific duty performed by such officer, and, when attached to any board in the Navy Department, the nature of his duty and the necessity for the same."

Mr. Hale also submitted the following resolution, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to: "Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to send to the Senate a complete list of all line and staff officers of the Navy on duty in Washington, D.C., on July 1, 1905, giving the name, rank, and specific duty of each officer on said duty, and, if any such officer was attached to any board in the Navy Department, what particular duty was involved and the necessity for the same."

The resolutions were agreed to by the Senate on Jan. 21. They are intended to bring out information supporting the provisions of the bill introduced by the Senator from Maine, which reduces the number of officers to be commissioned from the Naval Academy. The two widely separated dates are chosen in order that the tendency with relation to ordering officers of the Navy to shore duty may be determined. The information will have double bearing upon the provision of Senator Hale's bill recently introduced. It will show the percentage of officers who are employed by the Navy Department on shore duty and be an argument either for or against the proposed reduction in the number of graduates of the Naval Academy to be commissioned. It will also bring before the Senate Naval Committee information upon which to base action on the section of the proposed bill which is intended to abolish all the boards not authorized by future legislation. The resolutions bear upon the two portions of the Navy reorganization bill, upon which there is much adverse comment at the Navy Department.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably S. 653, providing that officers of the Army on the retired list whose rank has been, or shall hereafter be, advanced by operation of or in accordance with law shall be entitled to and receive commissions in accordance with such advanced rank.

Mr. Frye has submitted to the Senate an intended amendment to the bill (S. 3335) to increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the U.S., viz.: At the end of Section 4 insert the following: "And, further, any officer who served as a chief of bureau of the Navy Department during the last war with Spain shall, as a recognition of his valuable service during that war, receive, after retirement from active service, the full pay and allowances of the grade held when retired."

The Senate on Jan. 21 passed S. 24, introduced by Senator Frye on Dec. 4, to increase the efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service. The bill is the same as H.R. 6264, Mr. Hepburn, which was published in full in our issue of Dec. 21, page 424. It was reported and passed with certain minor amendments, the only one of importance being that Section 6 as passed reads: "Section 6. That the captain now on the retired list who served as chief of the division of Revenue Cutter Service for ten years and until April 1, 1905, shall have the rank and receive three-fourths of the duty pay and increase of the highest grade provided for in this act."

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably S. 629, to grant medals to survivors and heirs of volunteers of the Port Hudson forlorn-hope storming party, June 15, 1863.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably S.R. 33, providing that the period of service entitling an Army officer to retirement on his own application, as required by Act of June 30, 1902, shall include all service rendered as cadets at the U.S. Naval Academy, or subsequent to graduation therefrom, or to service as commissioned officers of the Navy, or to both.

Representative Tawney, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, on Jan. 22, introduced the urgent deficiency bill, which carries an expenditure of \$24,174,450. This amount is \$784,905 less than was asked for by the several departments of the Government in their estimates of deficiencies. The largest item in the bill is the appropriation of \$12,175,000 to continue for the remainder of the fiscal year the work on the Isthmian Canal. The military establishment gets \$4,008,875, a large portion of which is for the Quartermaster's Department; naval establishments, \$1,611,790, of which \$1,000,000 is for coal which will be used by the battleship fleet on its voyage around the world.

Representative Kahn, of California, introduced in the House on Jan. 22 a bill to appropriate \$5,000,000 for the construction of fifteen submarines of the latest improved type, to be stationed on the Pacific coast, and making \$1,000,000 available at once.

The House has received from the Secretary of War an estimate of appropriation for transportation of the Army and incidental purposes; an estimate of appropriation for transportation of the Army and its supplies; an estimate of appropriation for support of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers; and an estimate of credit to the accounts of Lieut. Grayson V. Heidt, which were referred to their proper committees.

The House has received an urgent deficiency estimate of appropriation of \$1,072,500 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, for reimbursing the corps of cadets, U.S. Military Academy, an amount equal to the per diem commutation of rations at thirty cents each, while absent attending the Jamestown Exposition. Also deficiency appropriation estimates for transportation of the Army and its supplies, \$12,500; for incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Department, \$12,500.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has sent to the House a communication from the Secretary of War submitting a deficiency estimate of an appropriation of \$200, required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, to meet the difference in pay of one associate professor of mathematics, major, in addition to pay as captain, not mounted, at the U.S. Military Academy.

The House has received through the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, a communication from the Auditor of the Navy Department submitting for inclusion in the urgent deficiency bill a proposed clause to facilitate the settlement of accounts of deceased officers and enlisted

men of the Navy and Marine Corps, similar to the clause contained in the sundry civil appropriation act approved June 30, 1906 (34 Stat., 750), relating to settlement of amounts due officers and enlisted men of the Army.

The House has received from the Secretary of the Treasury a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for transportation of the Army and its supplies, \$50,000; for incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Department, \$50,000. The submission of these estimates is made necessary by a proviso inserted in the estimates submitted by the Paymaster General of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, which read as follows: "That so much of the Army appropriation act, approved March 2, 1901, as provides that enlisted men receiving or entitled to the 20 per cent. increase of pay therein authorized shall not be entitled to or receive any additional increased compensation for what is known as extra or special duty is hereby repealed." In the event that this proviso becomes a law it is estimated that these amounts will be required for payment of extra duty pay to enlisted men of the Army serving in Alaska and the Philippine Islands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.

Representative McCall, Jan. 21, introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War to give the House full information concerning an order alleged to have been issued by Capt. Walter Smith, Inspector of Coast Artillery in the Philippines, to Lieutenant Bringle, purporting to read: "All country around Marason, Majaya, Magtagay, and other sections in the locality must be covered and everything destroyed by cutting down or fire. * * * Have your men take lots of ammunition and kill everything that runs from the constabulary, except women and children."

HOUSE COMMITTEE HEARINGS.

ADMIRAL COWLES ON BATTLESHIP VOYAGE.

At a hearing before the House Committee on Appropriations on Jan. 22 Rear Admiral W. S. Cowles, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, is reported as stating that the trip of the fleet to the Pacific had found the coal supply somewhat insufficient. He said that the coal for transferring the fleet from one ocean to the other has been contracted for in excess of the appropriations made by Congress, predicting that the battleships would return to the Atlantic coast by continuing around the world. In explanation of his estimates for coal submitted to the last Congress and the deficiency appropriation of \$1,000,000, for which he is now asking Congress, Rear Admiral Cowles said: "I made my calculations for coal that the ships would need and where they were at that time. Then we found that the whole Navy was going to be changed from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

Chairman Tawney: "Transferred."

Rear Admiral Cowles: "Transferred; and this, of course, caught me and I found out I was going to have a big deficiency."

Rear Admiral Cowles further explained that the deficiency arose in large part from the excess in transportation charges to the Pacific, which, he declared, was \$5 a ton more than the usual charges on the Atlantic coast shipments.

He said it would cost \$8,000 a ship in tolls to take the battleships through the Suez Canal. Inquiry was made as to the amount of the regular appropriation remaining unexpended, and in reply thereto Rear Admiral Cowles said: "More than the appropriation has been obligated. I have bought coal to last up to the end of the fiscal year, and some of it will be used in the next fiscal year, but I have had to have it, and so have contracted for it."

Chairman Tawney: "Regardless of whether there was any appropriation to pay for it or not?"

Rear Admiral Cowles: "I am sorry to say, yes. There is no help for it in this case. It was not a question of being regardless at all. It was necessary some time during the year. It was better to buy the coal when it was cheap, as it was when I bought it, than to buy it later on."

OUR BATTLESHIP CONSTRUCTION.

Chief Constr. Washington Lee Capps, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, appeared before the House sub-committee on naval affairs on Jan. 21 and discussed at length the charges made against the construction heads of the Navy in the Reuterdahl article which recently appeared in McClure's Magazine. The details of the meeting have been kept practically secret, but it is stated that several members of the committee have expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with the explanations made by the Chief Constructor and are firm in their conviction that many of the statements made in the article are greatly exaggerated.

The question of the freeboard on our battleships was among those discussed, and Chief Constructor Capps showed to the satisfaction of the sub-committee that the freeboard is not a weakness on the American ships, but, as one of the members of the committee expressed it, "one of the strongest points." The Chief Constructor said that the general type of naval architecture which is followed by the board of construction is the same as has been followed since 1889. This style was adopted by Great Britain after the subject had been considered thoroughly and exhaustively by the leading naval architects and experts of the country, in fact, of the world. It is the style generally followed to-day by England in the building of her biggest ships. If there was one nation more than any other which by reason of sea fighting experience should be able to distinguish between the respective value of a high freeboard and a low freeboard that nation was Japan. He pointed out that Japan had followed the plan of low freeboards, while Russian ships had the high freeboards. The Russian ships are now at the bottom of the sea while Japanese ships are still floating the banner of victory.

Since the Russian-Japanese war the Japanese have been building their ships so that the freeboards are still lower. It had been ascertained that the Russians, apparently realizing the error of their high freeboards, when going to battle in the Sea of Japan, had pumped water between their decks and had even loaded coal in the staterooms of the officers in order to get their ships as close to the water as possible and afford the least possible target.

American ships, he said, had a little more freeboard than the Japanese, and a little less than the English ships of the Dreadnought type, the English, in order to get greater speed, having been forced to allow a little more freeboard.

The questions raised in the Reuterdahl article, he said, had afforded subjects for argument, dispute, controversy and discussion among naval architects since the construction of the modern navy began, and doubtless always

would do so. There was always a fight between armor men and armament men, between steam engineering departments and other departments, but the result in the end had been the construction of vessels which present the best knowledge of naval architects. No nation had followed the French style of naval construction. That was a distinctive class by itself, but in general there was similarity among the English, American and Japanese styles.

Chief Constructor Capps explained that it is impossible to secure a perfect battleship, and that the best which can be hoped for is a good combination of speed, coal carrying capacity, machinery and armament. He discussed the subject of naval architecture in a dispassionate way. While he riddled the Reuterdahl article in its general features, still he gave credit to certain criticisms made. In particular he admitted the justice of the criticism of the ammunition hoists on battleships. He advocated a complete change of hoists and asked for an appropriation of \$750,000 to this end.

Discussing accidents in turrets during practice fire, he said that the evolution of rapid fire as instanced in modern gun construction has given opportunity for the keenest rivalry between ships' crews to make the greatest number of hits a minute. This he considered mainly responsible for accidents resulting from the dropping of powder from gun breeches to lower decks. To prevent this the bureau has under consideration a new style of ammunition hoist. It is proposed to replace the present vertical shaft with two shafts, unaligned, one leading from the magazine to the deck next above, the ammunition to be there shifted to the second shaft and through it hoisted to the gun. Thus burning powder dropped from the breech by careless or too hasty handling would fall to a safe deck instead of back to the magazine. He asked an appropriation of \$750,000 to make the proposed changes in the hoists in all the larger ships.

Chief Constructor Capps again appeared before the House Committee on Naval Affairs on Jan. 22 and continued his statements in refutation of published criticisms and charges against the methods used by the Bureau of Construction in the building of battleships. He discussed especially matters pertaining to freeboard, turrets, ports and water-line protection.

Intelligent criticism, he said, was always welcomed by technical experts and had a desirable effect, but criticism founded on misinformation was creative of nothing but public distrust. In the main the articles which had been published in newspapers and magazines condemning naval methods of construction in this country and in Great Britain had been founded on misinformation, he said.

In regard to the charge that turret ports were made so large that when a vessel was proceeding at full speed bow waves come aboard through them and flood the handling room, Chief Constructor Capps said this criticism was just in so far as it applied to the battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky, designed in 1900, but that since then the size of turret ports had been reduced and this fault remedied.

In support of construction methods employed by the United States he cited as an authority Admiral White, retired, who was for twenty years Admiralty chief constructor of the British navy, whose judgment of construction principles, he said, coincided with that of United States naval constructors.

Brig. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, president of the Army War College, talked confidentially for an hour on Jan. 20 to the House Committee on Naval Affairs about the plans and purposes of the War College in the accomplishment of a scheme whereby the United States may be transformed from a peace to a war footing at instant notice. The War College asks Congress for an aggregate appropriation of about \$800,000, chiefly on this score, and it was to explain this item in the Army Appropriation bill that General Wotherspoon appeared. Experience and possibilities in the peace and war attitudes of the powers were discussed by him with such frankness that before quitting the committee room, it is stated, he made a special request that the details of the conference be held in strict confidence. If the appropriation asked for is given the War College purposes to frame a military course which will allow the throwing of an army of 300,000 or 400,000 into the field at short notice, should a grave necessity arise.

Brig. Gen. Wm. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, was before the House Committee on Military Affairs on Jan. 21 and asked for \$4,000,000 for Army ordnance. He outlined the general plan of the Department storing up ammunition against possible future war needs. The United States has on hand 60,000,000 rounds of Krag-Jorgensen ammunition and 22,000,000 rounds of ammunition for the new model. General Crozier told the committee that the United States now has on hand enough rifles to equip 731,000 infantrymen. The 400,000 Krag-Jorgensen are being replaced by the new weapons known as the Model of 1903, of which 331,000 already are in use or on hand. When all the states have complied with the Federal provision extending monetary aid to militia organizations which conform their organization, equipment, and discipline to that of the Regular Army, the Regular Army of 60,000 men can be augmented at quick notice by 110,000 state troops.

Two important decisions, contemplating the expenditure of \$13,000,000, were reached by the sub-committee on Appropriations on Jan. 20. It was voted to recommend the immediate appropriation of \$1,000,000 to pay the coal bill incident to the voyage of Admiral Evans' fleet to the Pacific, and also of the \$12,000,000 asked by Secretary Taft and Chairman Goethals of the Isthmian Canal Commission in order to carry on until the close of the current fiscal year the canal digging work as mapped out by Colonel Goethals.

THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The bill (S. 1424) to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the U.S. Army was reached on the Senate calendar on Jan. 16. The bill was passed over at the request of the Senator from New Hampshire, Mr. Gallinger. In the House on Jan. 20 the bill was announced as next in order on the calendar. Mr. Bulkeley asked that the bill be allowed to go over without prejudice, and it was so ordered. In the Senate on Jan. 14 Mr. Bulkeley submitted the following:

Intended amendment to the bill (S. 1424) to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the U.S. Army, viz.: After the word "law," at the end of Section 9, insert the following:

That to the Medical Department of the Army there shall be attached a corps of dental surgeons, which corps shall not exceed in number the actual requirements nor the proportion of one to one thousand authorized by law for service in the Regular Army, and all original appointments to said corps shall be made to the rank of first lieutenant.

Section 2. That the appointees must be citizens of the United States, between twenty-two and thirty years of age, graduates of standard American dental colleges, of good moral character, and of unquestionable professional repute, and shall

be required to pass the usual physical examination and a professional examination which shall include tests of skill in practical dentistry and of proficiency in the usual subjects in a standard dental college course: Provided, That dental surgeons attached to the Medical Department of the Army at the time of the passage of this act may be eligible to appointment, three of them to the rank of captain and the others to the rank of first lieutenant, on the recommendation of the Surgeon General, and subject to the usual physical and professional examinations herein prescribed: Provided, That the professional examination may be waived in the case of dental surgeons whose efficiency reports and entrance examinations are satisfactory to the Surgeon General; and the time served as dental surgeons under the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, shall be reckoned in computing the increased Service pay of such as are appointed under this act.

Section 3. That the pay, allowances, and promotions of dental surgeons shall be fixed and governed by the laws and regulations applicable to the medical corps; that their right to command shall be limited to the members of the dental corps and such enlisted men as may be assigned to service under the said dental corps; that their right to promotion shall be limited to the rank of captain after five years' service and to the rank of major after ten years' service: Provided, That the number of majors shall not at any time exceed one-eighth nor the number of captains one-third the whole number in the said dental corps.

Section 4. That the Surgeon General of the Army is hereby authorized to organize a board of three examiners to conduct the professional examinations herein prescribed, two of whom shall be civilians whose qualifications are certified by the executive council of the National Dental Association and whose proper compensation shall be determined by the Surgeon General; and the third examiner shall be selected by the Surgeon General from the contract dental surgeons eligible under the provisions of this act to appointment to the dental corps.

Section 5. That the annulment of contracts made with dental surgeons under the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, shall be so timed and ordered by the Surgeon General that the whole number of contracts and commissioned dental surgeons rendering service shall not at any time be reduced below thirty.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF.

The annual report of Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, reviews the history of the Army during the fiscal year as it has been set forth in the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL from week to week; describes the work of the General Staff, and makes various important recommendations for the improvement of the Service. The encampments are described as highly beneficial, though it was not found practicable to carry them out on so large a scale as heretofore.

Attention is called to the necessity for filling the vacancies in the line caused by the detachment of 682 officers who are engaged upon work so important that their number should be increased rather than diminished. The permanent separation of the Coast and Field Artillery is approved as of "undoubted wisdom." For the first time the Field Artillery has a modern and efficient organization.

An increase in the Army is recommended, a reorganization and increase of the Medical Department; the establishment of a General Service Corps and a restoration of the canteen. Regular and special reports made from time to time establish the fact that the Army, from the lowest rank up, is practically unanimous in its desire to have the canteen re-established. Even many officers who, on principle, are opposed to the use of intoxicating liquors, realize that such use cannot be prevented and that the sale of beer at post exchanges would be the lesser evil.

Congress is urged to provide for an adequate supply of reserve ammunition. More staff officers are needed to provide for the increased Army, especially in the Q.M. Department.

A reorganization of the Army is recommended to adapt it to rapid and relatively great expansion upon the outbreak of war. Infantry companies should have in peace not less than 150 men each, and Cavalry troops not less than 100 men. In time of war Infantry companies should have 250, and Cavalry troops 150 men.

"It is a modest assumption," the report says, "to say that the United States will, if involved in war with any first-class foreign power, require the immediate mobilization of 250,000 men, to be speedily followed by as many more, with a possible ultimate additional increase of four times that number."

"It is proposed to outline here an organization for this purpose which will require an increase of not less than ten additional regiments of Infantry, two regiments of Field Artillery and a reorganization of the Cavalry of our Regular Army as now authorized by law. To reduce the necessary increase to a minimum, it is proposed that one-third of the Army Corps, or one complete division, shall be troops from the organized militia. This plan might be made a great incentive to better peace training by including in the annual mobilization scheme only those units of militia which reach the highest efficiency, as shown by reports of the inspecting officers."

"One division, 18,000 troops, is, of course, not sufficient to meet any need at a time when isolation has become a thing of the past, and we have points of possible friction in so many directions. That we can at first in any popular outburst raise volunteers in great numbers may be admitted. We have the men, the money, etc., but we will not have the time to convert these men into soldiers able to cope with the trained soldiers of other nations. We should not allow ourselves to nurse a false sense of security, or continue to entertain the illusion that a brave but untrained, unorganized people can grapple successfully with another nation better trained and organized. It can safely be relied upon that the remoteness of war largely depends upon preparation to meet it. Unless other great nations are wrong and wasting time and money, they are giving us an object lesson which Americans will some time have to learn by costly and humiliating experience, and which it is the urgent duty of professional soldiers to point out; namely, that time and training are both necessary to convert an untrained volunteer into a soldier, whether for Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers or Signal Corps. The last great war clearly demonstrated that the side which is ready and acts promptly gains a decisive advantage."

"The Engineer force as now organized is insufficient for the needs even of proper peace training of the Army. During the past two years, on not less than ten or twelve occasions, actual necessities for engineer troops have arisen which could not be met because of the relative smallness of this branch of the Service."

General Bell also mentions the necessity for legislation defining the status of the Porto Rican Regiment; a law regulating the organization of volunteers, and several other minor necessities.

Officials of the Navy Department have had under consideration for a week the provision of a parent boat for submarines. The Castine has been designed for this purpose. It has also recommended that submarines in

future be accompanied by motor boats to patrol and to perform the service of warning vessels of the proximity of the submarines. Another function of the patrol boats will be the signaling of information to the Castine for the transmission by submarine communication to the submarine boats. The Navy Department has been inclined to postpone action on requests for motor boats until a Service type could be adopted, upon which subject the Bureau of Construction and Repair made a report some weeks ago.

SERVICE PAY CASES.

The Supreme Court in the case of United States vs. Miller, decided Jan. 6, putting a construction on the Act of June 30, 1882, providing that after July 1, 1882, the ten per cent. increase for length of service allowed to certain officers by Section 1262, Revised Statutes, shall be computed on the yearly pay of the grade fixed by Sections 1261 and 1274. The case involved that clause of Section 1261 which provides for an aide to major general \$200 a year in addition to pay of his rank. It was contended by Messrs. George A. and William B. King, as attorneys for the claimant, that the \$200 a year constituted a portion of the yearly pay of the grade, and that therefore it was subject to longevity increase. The Supreme Court, however, refused to accept this view, and said that, as the \$200 a year was "in addition to pay of his rank," by the very words of the statute, it could not be increased by length of service. This will be a disappointment to many officers who have presented claims for longevity increase on the \$200 as aide to a major general, \$150 as aide to a brigadier general, and \$100 as acting assistant commissary; all of which are held by the terms of the decision to be fixed rates of pay incapable of any increase through length of service.

The question of mounted pay to the Pay Corps of the Navy, which has had varying fortunes, is about to be reopened. The Comptroller of the Treasury decided on Jan. 11, 1904, "That officers of the Pay Corps of the Navy are entitled to mounted pay." The Auditor for the Navy Department refused, however, to accept this decision, and the question was referred to the Court of Claims, which on June 8, 1906, decided that officers in the Pay Corps are not entitled to mounted pay, on the ground that "it is not similar duties which provide the basis of pay, but it is rank." A motion for new trial was made, but has remained dormant. The Messrs. King, attorneys representing the officers, will now take up the case, encouraged by two recent decisions by the Supreme Court; one last May held that all officers in the Medical Corps of the Navy are entitled to mounted pay; the other, that of Jan. 6, noted above. They have now in press a brief rearguing this question from the analogy of the Medical Corps of the Navy, as well as from the long standing construction of Section 1612 as regards the Marine Corps. The staff officers of the Marine Corps in the grade of captain, to wit, the assistant quartermasters and assistant paymasters, all receive pay as captains mounted without any special provision to this effect in the law, and simply on the ground that staff officers of the Army of corresponding duties receive pay as mounted officers. It is hoped to bring this case to argument and decision before the Court of Claims adjourns for its summer vacation.

ADMIRAL BROWNSON'S PROTEST.

Under the pressure of a Congressional resolution the Navy Department has finally made public the memorandum of Rear Admiral Brownson on the subject of appointing medical officers to the command of hospital ships. Accompanying this memorandum, which appears below, is one from Rear Admiral Converse, who preceded Rear Admiral Brownson as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and other documents, a list of which is given at the end of this article.

In a memorandum submitted June 4, 1906, the then Chief of Bureau, Rear Admiral Converse concurred in the opinion expressed by the General Board of Nov. 23, 1904, advising against placing hospital ships in commission in time of peace, showing that the controversy has been of very long standing. The Converse memorandum also says: "It is necessary in enforcing discipline and maintaining efficiency that the officers and crew of hospital ships, as well as of other vessels belonging to the Navy, should be subject to the laws and regulations governing the Navy, and that the officers entrusted with the command of these vessels should be those whose experience and training qualify them for commanding and navigating the vessels under all conditions of weather and unforeseen contingencies, and the Bureau therefore seriously doubts the advisability or wisdom of placing sea-going vessels under the command of medical officers whose professional training, however proficient in the practice of medicine and surgery, has not been such as to render them well fitted for the command of vessels always in close communication with the fleet, and her commanding officer should be one in whom the Admiral could rely for the proper handling of the ship as an adjunct of the fleet, and whose knowledge of naval matters, signals and ready and prompt obedience to orders could at all times be not only relied upon, but efficiently performed."

"Finally, the military and other professional insight afforded the persons on board hospital ships of the fleet operations, plans, bases, in time of peace—and particularly so in time of war—might be used to our great injury and result most unfortunately for the success of our forces were such opportunities to gain military information made available to persons not of the naval service and not subject to its discipline, as would be the case were the personnel of hospital ships composed of civilians."

The memorandum of Admiral Brownson is dated Nov. 18, 1907. In this the Admiral earnestly requests a reconsideration of the determination concerning the command of hospital ships, dated Dec. 12, 1906, which appears to be the outcome of the recommendation of a joint board of medical officers of the Army and Navy, convened by order of the Secretary of War, to "consider improvements in the first aid dressings and uniformity of equipment in the medical departments of the two Services." Rear Admiral Brownson goes on to say:

The bureau is well aware that it does not require professional training in navigation, ordnance and seamanship to command a hospital, provided such hospital is located on shore, or even if such a hospital were a bulk securely and safely moored and not required to move, but the fact must not be lost sight of that the use to which a vessel is put has no effect whatever in lessening the dangers which will be

encountered in navigating such a ship in all kinds of weather and under various circumstances.

It requires just as skillful a navigator to pilot a hospital ship as it does to pilot a man-of-war, a mail steamer or a yacht. The difficulties of pilotage, navigation and handling a vessel are wholly independent of its internal arrangements or the uses to which the vessel may be put.

The statement of the Surgeon General that a hospital ship "is not a man-of-war, but a hospital," does not give a complete statement of the case. Without doubt a hospital ship is not a man-of-war, but has a peculiar status which is clearly defined by the Geneva Convention. On the other hand, to call it a hospital does not fully describe the ship. It would be more nearly correct and descriptive of its true character to state that a hospital ship is a seagoing vessel having a large hospital on board, and it is for the general administration, navigation and handling of the "seagoing vessel" that a sea line officer should be ordered to command. As to the control and administration of the Medical Department of such a vessel, existing regulations give medical officers all necessary authority to control and care for their department on board ship.

The Surgeon General again states that "the command of the medical officer should be absolute," and that the captain should not be a naval officer, but should belong to the merchant marine and should have entire control of the navigation of the ship and of the civilian crew and regulate discipline and matters pertaining to them. It would seem from this statement that in the opinion of the Surgeon General the navigation, safe conduct and general administration of a seagoing vessel are secondary as regards the responsibilities of command.

Telegraph operators or cable engineers are not put in command of cable ships, nor are postmasters put in command of mail steamers. A battleship can with propriety be called a floating fort, but Artillery officers are not fitted for the command of them. It must not be forgotten that a ship is an inanimate object and requires at all times a competent officer in command to insure the safety of the vessel at sea.

Long experience with merchant crews and officers on board naval colliers, tank ships, transports, supply vessels, etc., shows that officers of the merchant marine do not perform this duty as efficiently as naval officers.

Some years ago on the Asiatic station the auxiliaries were manned in three different ways. First, a number with full naval crews. Second, others with merchant crews, and third, several with merchant crews and officers and one line officer of the Navy in command. In addition to the line officer there was a paymaster.

As the result of experience with the various systems all in force at the same time and under similar conditions, officers who have had experience with naval auxiliaries agree that the most efficient organization is obtained when these vessels are manned with a full naval crew, and it is only because of the fact that at present there is such a shortage of officers and men that naval auxiliaries are not so manned.

Of the three systems above noted that which caused the greatest number of complications and was the least efficient was the third—namely, a naval officer in command with a full merchant crew and officers. On board such vessels the crew and officers are amenable only to the navigation laws of the United States. They are shipped and discharged in the presence of a United States naval officer or the Shipping Commissioner, or in a foreign port in the presence of a United States Consul or United States naval officer. Neither the United States Navy Regulations nor the navigation laws of the United States contemplate any such division of authority as exists on board a vessel so manned.

Notwithstanding the fact that these instructions appear to be explicit, complications constantly arose, not only regarding the navigation of the vessels, but also in respect to the administration of affairs, including relations with the crew.

As regards the navigation of the vessel, the case of the Iris running ashore off Sikitor Island may be cited, and the case of a disturbance created by the second officer of the Nanshan in the harbor of Hong Kong may also be mentioned as regards the relations of the naval officer with the crew.

If a hospital ship were merely a floating hospital, as the Surgeon General states in his indorsement, and the ship were securely moored and not called upon to move from point to point, it would, perhaps, be well not to have any sea line officers on board. It would appear, however, that in addition to the navigation of the vessel and ship administration connected therewith the discipline of the crew has been entirely lost sight of. Both the law and the Navy Regulations state that officers of the line exercise military command.

On board a hospital ship, when in commission for sea service and cruising in company with a fleet, there will always be a certain number of enlisted men of the Navy, Marine Corps, and, perhaps, of the Army, who are convalescent, many of whom are physically well and nearly ready for duty.

The temptation for these men to commit infractions of discipline will be various on board a hospital ship, and in addition to the ordinary infractions they will be liable to get into difficulties with the merchant crew of the vessel; the latter, if the vessel is manned in accordance with the recommendation of the Surgeon General, are amenable only to the navigation laws of the United States. The bureau fails to see how there can be any complete control over the discipline of the personnel on board a hospital ship when part of such personnel is amenable only to one set of laws, the other to the Navy Regulations, the officer in command being an officer who by law is forbidden the right of exercising military command, except in his own corps, the master of the ship being a civilian with no legal right to control men in the Navy.

Officers entrusted with the command of United States vessels, whatever their rank, must, while properly in ship command, have full command, authority and precedence over all officers and persons of whatever rank serving in such vessels. The efficiency of every military organization requires of the commanding authority, besides the general duties of command and direction, the additional duties or organization, police and inspection. All these appertain to and go with the command. The officer in command of a vessel is not authorized to delegate his power except for the carrying out of the details of the general duties to be performed by his authority. The command is his, and he can neither delegate the duties of it to another nor avoid its burdens, nor escape its official responsibilities, which cannot be assumed by or fall upon any other person.

By the force of naval law and regulations made in conformity therewith the above principles are established and exist as essentials of all naval military service, without which there can be neither command, discipline nor responsibility.

The Surgeon General states that "with a medical officer in command occasional conflicts and differences of opinion on questions of expediency and methods of procedure affecting the ship as a hospital would be removed."

The Navy Regulations clearly define the exact status of medical officers on board ship as regards their duties, prerogatives and responsibilities. With a line officer in command no situation can arise which is not fully covered by the regulations, but with a medical officer in command a situation is at once created which is not only contrary to existing law, but which has no precedent in our Service.

It appears clear to the bureau that by removing the line officers the "occasional conflicts of authority" will be multiplied instead of diminished.

The Surgeon General again states "the discipline of the medical branch should be in the hands of the medical officer in command."

The Surgeon General seems to have overlooked or disregarded the question of the control of the paymaster, the discipline of enlisted men embarked in the hospital ship as patients and the members of the crew of the vessel.

The bureau takes strong exception to the following statement of the Surgeon General:

"The command is eminently a non-combatant one, is consequently not desired by officers of the line, and falls naturally to a medical officer whose knowledge and experience in all matters relating to the administration of quarters for the sick and the treatment and handling of patients fit him for the command of a ship which is not a man-of-war, but a floating hospital."

The bureau is of the opinion that the above is not a logical deduction, for were it so that "knowledge and experience in all

matters relating to the administration of quarters for sick and the treatment and handling of patients' fit a man for the command of a seagoing vessel (employed as a hospital ship) it would also follow that the manager of a large, well run hotel would be competent to command a large trans-atlantic liner engaged in the passenger trade, which is also not a man of war, but a floating hotel.

In conclusion the bureau has to state that this is a matter of vital importance to the naval service, and it is requested that the Department's former decision be revoked and that instructions be issued for the commissioning of the Relief with a full naval crew and officers.

The documents sent to Congress in the order of their sequence are as follows:

1. G.O. No. 61, N.D., Aug. 20, 1904, authorizing medical officers of the Navy to use the term "in command of."

2. G.O. 84, W.D., May 5, 1906, publishing the report of the joint board of medical officers of the Army and Navy, with the comments thereon of Surgeon General Rixey and Rear Admiral Converse (quoted from above).

3. Recommendation of Surgeon General Rixey that the U.S.S. Relief be put in commission "with a naval medical officer in general command as the responsible individual."

4. Memorandum relating to the command of hospital ships citing precedents to sustain the contention of the Surgeon General and a long reply to this by Rear Admiral Brownson.

5. Rear Admiral Brownson's letter of resignation and the President's letter accepting it.

6. Communications and orders relating to the commissioning of the Relief.

7. The President's letter of Jan. 2, 1908, to the Secretary of the Navy condemning Admiral Brownson (published in our issue of Jan. 11, page 480), and the President's letter of Jan. 4, 1908, giving his reasons for concluding that medical officers should command hospital ships, also published Jan. 11, page 480.

8. Letter from Surgeon General Rixey, dated Jan. 22, 1908, in reply to Admiral Brownson's memorandum, given above. This we reserve for another week.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Hereafter cap ribbons for enlisted men in the Navy will be kept in store only at the navy yard, New York, and the naval station, Cavite. All stocks of cap ribbons now on hand in the United States, except those destined for ships known to be now about to go into commission, will be shipped to the provision and clothing depot, navy yard, New York, and invoiced to the pay officer in charge. Any cap ribbons which are turned into store hereafter shall be treated in similar manner by general storekeepers on their receipt. All requisitions for cap ribbons should be made on the navy yard, New York, or the naval station, Cavite, as most convenient, and forwarded directly thereto to be filled. Attention is invited to instructions contained in bureau memoranda No. 73, page 267.

Rear Admiral Pillsbury, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, received a telegram Jan. 20 from the naval board of inspection on the Pacific coast saying the armored cruiser California completed the final acceptance trial Jan. 18, making a speed of twenty-two knots. The California has been assigned to the armored cruiser squadron commanded by Rear Admiral Seebree.

The second submarine flotilla, consisting of the submarines Cuttlefish, Tarantula and Viper, accompanied by the tender Hist and the naval tug Potomac, have arrived at the New York Navy Yard from Newport, R.I.

The U.S. revenue cutters Mohawk, Onondaga and Seminole have been equipped to receive submarine signals. Submarine bells have been installed on the following lightships: Ambrose Channel, No. 67, entrance to New York Harbor; Brunswick Bar, No. 84, off Georgia; Cape Lookout, No. 80, off North Carolina; Hen and Chickens, No. 86, Buzzards Bay; Columbia River, No. 88, off the coast of Oregon.

The U.S. naval tug Sioux struck on the ledges off Gull Rocks Lighthouse, Newport, R.I., Jan. 17, while proceeding up the bay to the coaling station at Bradford. The vessel struck the rocks at half tide and fell over on her beam ends and was almost submerged. It is thought that her bottom was badly punctured. The accident, it is said, was due to the disabling of her steering gear. The commander, Bttn. G. W. Healey, and crew of ten men were taken off safely by a launch. She was floated later by wreckers.

The armored cruiser North Carolina, it is reported from Newport, failed again on Jan. 18 to make her required speed of twenty-two knots an hour in a trial off the Virginia Capes. The trial was not finished, the shipyard officials calling it off after the first two hours of the four hours' run, it being apparent that the vessel could not make the contract speed. The cruiser will have another trial in the near future.

Rear Admiral John P. Merrell, U.S.N., commandant of the 3d Naval Division, has ordered an inquiry into the death of H. A. Hartnet, the naval apprentice who died Jan. 18 from a blood clot on the brain, following a fist fight aboard the U.S. trainingship Cumberland. D. H. Manning, of Middletown, N.Y., is the naval apprentice with whom Hartnet is said to have had a pugilistic encounter. The report has been forwarded to Washington.

The Williams Engineering and Contracting Company, of New York, was the lowest bidder on Jan. 18 for completing drydock No. 4 in the New York Navy Yard. The Williams bid was for \$774,000, or, if the use of the retiring contractor's plant and appliances is permitted, \$10,000 may be deducted from that sum. Congress appropriated \$1,000,000 for the completion of the dock.

The battleship Mississippi arrived at the League Island Navy Yard Jan. 22 and was formally turned over to the government, and Capt. John C. Fremont took command.

The armored cruiser South Dakota will be placed in commission at the Mare Island Navy Yard Jan. 27 under command of Capt. Charles E. Fox.

A new steel barge for use between Indian Head and the Washington Navy Yard was received from Norfolk last week and is now in use.

The Secretary of the Navy has authorized improvements in the erection of Magazines 6 and 7, which are about seventy-five per cent completed, at Dover, Del.

The Wasp has been ordered to take the place of the Newark, with station at the New York Navy Yard for the use of the New York Naval Militia. The latter organization requested the Department to make this substitution because they found the Newark too large a vessel for their quota of men to handle, and the smaller boat was regarded as better adapted to the work to be done.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.
1. The mail address of vessels of the battleship fleet, and of the Yankton, Culgoa, Glacier and Panther, will be "care of the Postmaster, New York, N.Y." until Feb. 5, 1908, after which it will be "care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal." Mail sent to these addresses must be prepaid, with domestic postage, and must bear the name of the ship for which it is intended.
2. Express packages must not be sent to the above address. There is no way of forwarding them, and they will simply be returned to the sender at his expense.

Fleet Itinerary.

Arrive Punta Arenas Jan. 31, leave Feb. 5; arrive Callao Feb. 18, leave Feb. 28; arrive Magdalena Bay March 14.

First Squadron.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, commanding.

First Division.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Evans.) Capt. Hugo Osterhaus. Sailed Jan. 22 from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan.
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles E. Vreeland. Sailed Jan. 22 from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan.
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Richard Wainwright. Sailed Jan. 22 from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan.
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William P. Potter. Sailed Jan. 22 from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral William H. Emory, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Emory.) Capt. Henry McCrea. Sailed Jan. 22 from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan.
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Seaton Schroeder. Sailed Jan. 22 from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan.
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William H. H. Southernland. Sailed Jan. 22 from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan.
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Joseph B. Murdoch. Sailed Jan. 22 from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan.

Second Squadron.

Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, Commander.

Third Division.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. John Hubbard. Sailed Jan. 22 from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan.
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Charles W. Bartlett. Sailed Jan. 22 from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan.
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Giles B. Harber. Sailed Jan. 22 from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Greenleaf A. Merriam. Sailed Jan. 22 from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander.

ALABAMA (flagship of Rear Admiral Sperry), 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. Sailed Jan. 22 from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. John M. Bowyer. Sailed Jan. 22 from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Walter C. Cowles. Sailed Jan. 22 from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Hamilton Hutchins. Sailed Jan. 22 from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Hutch I. Cone, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail for flotilla in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Flotilla Itinerary.

Tentative itinerary of flotilla. Arrive Buenos Aires January 25, leave Feb. 1; arrive Punta Arenas Feb. 8, leave Feb. 12; arrive Talcahuano Feb. 20, leave Feb. 25; arrive Callao March 4, leave March 9; arrive Panama March 16, leave March 21; arrive Acapulco March 28, leave April 2; arrive Magdalena Bay April 6.

The dates of departure from Magdalena Bay and of arrival at San Francisco are approximate, as they depend upon the completion of target practice at the former place.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Hutch I. Cone. Sailed Jan. 22 from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for Buenos Aires, Argentina.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. Sailed Jan. 22 from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for Buenos Aires, Argentina.
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Frank McCommon. Sailed Jan. 22 from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for Buenos Aires, Argentina.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Ensign Ernest Frederick. Sailed Jan. 22 from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for Buenos Aires, Argentina.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick. Sailed Jan. 22 from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for Buenos Aires, Argentina.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Julius F. Hellweg. Sailed Jan. 22 from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for Buenos Aires, Argentina.

ARETHUSA (supplyship). Comdr. Albert W. Grant. At Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. George W. Worley, master. At Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
AJAX (collier), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. George McDonald, master. At Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
CAESAR (collier), merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Sailed Jan. 17 from Rio de Janeiro for Hampton Roads.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John B. Patton. Arrived Jan. 12 at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. William S. Hogg. Sailed Jan. 21 from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for Punta Arenas.
HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. Sailed Jan. 22 from Key West, Fla., for the navy yard, New York. Is towing the Machias.
LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. Joseph T. Rodgers, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Has been ordered placed out of commission at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. Thomas Adamson, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Has been ordered out of commission there.
NERO (collier), merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Valentine S. Nelson. Sailed Jan. 21 from Rio de Janeiro for Punta Arenas.
STERLING (collier), merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. Arrived Jan. 15 at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. Sailed Jan. 21 from Rio de Janeiro for Punta Arenas.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail for entire fleet in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

First Squadron.

First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton.) Capt. Alexander McCrackin. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Sidney A. Staunton. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Chauncey Thomas. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Aaron Ward. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Uriel Seebree, commander.
TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Seebree.) Capt. Thomas B. Howard. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Vincendon L. Cottman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles Fox to command. Ordered placed in commission Jan. 27 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Austin M. Knight. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

Second Squadron.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander.

Third Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne.) Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Charles A. Gove. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Nathaniel R. Usher. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Fourth Division.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Henry T. Mayo. At La Union, San Salvador.
YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Glennon. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, commander.

Fifth Division.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roy C. Smith. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John T. Newton. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William B. Caperton. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Ben. W. Hodges. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Sixth Division (Special Service.)

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, Commander.

RAINBOW, 6 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hemphill.) Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At the naval station, Cavite.
CALLAO, G., 1 gun. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.
CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Sears. At Shanghai, China.
HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Richard M. Hughes. Cruising on the Yangtze river, China.
QUIROS, 2 guns. Lieut. Harlan P. Perrill. Cruising on the Yangtze river, China.
VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Adolphus Andrews. At Shanghai, China, Jan. 20.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William R. Rush. At Hong Kong, China.

Vessels in Reserve.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Lieut. David W. Todd. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Tugs.

PISCATAQUA. Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson, Cavite, P.I.
WOMPATUCK. Bttn. Thomas F. Greene. Cavite, P.I.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Frank R. McCrary, Flotilla Commander.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DALE (destroyer), 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

Fourth Torpedo Flotilla.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. Edward W. Henricks, master. At Guam.
IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
JUSTIN (collier). Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
POMPEY (collier), merchant complement. James Smith, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
SATURN (collier), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. Left Magdalena Bay for Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 20.
FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Dombagh. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John B. Collins. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Is in reserve.
BUFFALO, C.G., 6 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Pond. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Sailed Jan. 18 from Acapulco, Mexico, for Callao, Peru, en route Hampton Roads via Straits of Magellan. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

The following is the tentative itinerary of the Chicago while en route to Hampton Roads: Arrive Callao Feb. 2, leave Feb. 10; arrive Valparaiso Feb. 16, leave Feb. 24; arrive Sandy Point March 1, leave March 6; arrive Montevideo March 12, leave March 18; arrive Rio March 23, leave April 2; arrive Santa Lucia April 16, leave April 21; arrive Hampton Roads April 28.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Templin M. Potts. Arrived Jan. 22 at New York City.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas S. Rogers. At New Orleans, La. Address there.
EAGLE, C.G., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell. Cruising on the coast of Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Is in reserve.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Is in reserve.
LEBANON (collier), merchant complement. Jeremiah Meriwether, master. At Puerto Cortez, Honduras.
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William J. Maxwell. At Puerto Cortez, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Carl T. Vogelgesang. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. John C. Fremont to command. Ordered placed in commission Feb. 1 to command. League Island, Pa.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Edward Simpson. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson. Sailed Jan. 22 from San Francisco for Magdalena Bay, Lower California. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 11 guns. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas D. Griffin. At New Orleans, La. Address there.

PEORIA. Bismarck Olsen. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of F.M., N.Y. city. Has been ordered to the navy yard, New York, for repairs.

POTOMAC (tug). Chief Bism. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PRAIRIE, C.C., 13 guns. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Charles F. Stokes to command. Ordered placed in service at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

SCORPION, C.G., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Fahs. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SYLPH, C.G. Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John Hood. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

UNCAS (tug). Bism. August Wohlman. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Horace W. Harrison. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell, Flotilla Commander. Send mail for flotilla to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

STRINGHAM, T.B. Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

DELONG, T.B. Ensign Frank H. Sadler. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

TINGEY, T.B. Lieut. James O. Richardson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

THORNTON, T.B. Ensign Charles A. Blakely. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

BLAKELY, T.B. Lieut. Thomas L. Ozburn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

FIRST SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Guy W. Castle, Commander. Send mail to the navy yard, New York.

PORPOISE. Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett. At the navy yard, New York.

SHARK. Lieut. Guy W. Castle. At the navy yard, New York.

PLUNGER. Ensign George C. Pegram. At the navy yard, New York.

NINA (tender). Chief Bism. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, New York.

SECOND SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Charles E. Courtney, Commander. Send mail to the navy yard, New York.

HIST (tender). Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, New York.

VIPER. Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At the navy yard, New York.

CUTTLEFISH. Lieut. Edward J. Marquart. At the navy yard, New York.

TARANTULA. Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the navy yard, New York.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission under command of Lieut. Louis C. Richardson. At Norfolk Navy Yard—Torpedoboats Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Barney, Biddle, Cushing, Dupont, Gwin; Somers, Bailey, Nicholson, Shubrick, Stockton, O'Brien, Porter, Winslow, Rodgers, Manly, Talbot, Craven, Dahlgren and Wilkes; destroyers Macdonough and Worden, and the submarines Adder, Holland and Moccasin, and the cruiser Atlanta used as a barracks for the men of flotilla.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. At Manila.

FISH HAWK. Lieut. Joseph L. Hileman. At Norfolk, Va. [We omit the torpedo vessels on special service, receiving and station ships and state nautical school ships this week.]

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 16, 1908. Promotions in the Navy.

Comdr. John R. Edwards to be a captain from Jan. 3, 1908, vice Swift, promoted.

Mates Frank Holler and Robert Robinson, on the retired list of the Navy, to be mates on the retired list with the rank and retired pay of the next higher grade, namely, the lowest grade of warrant officers, from June 29, 1906, in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress approved on that date.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 20, 1908. Promotions in the Navy.

Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby, on the active list of the Navy, to be a rear admiral on the retired list from Jan. 28, 1908.

Comdr. Abraham V. Zane to be a captain from Dec. 6, 1907.

Lieut. Francis L. Chadwick to be a lieutenant commander from July 1, 1907.

Boatswain Belmar H. Shepley to be a chief boatswain from April 11, 1907, upon the completion of six years' service in his present grade.

Lieut. Alfred A. Pratt to be a lieutenant commander from July 1, 1907.

G.O. 60, JAN. 9, 1908, NAVY DEPT.

The following instructions regarding the method of awarding prizes for small arms marksmanship to marines serving on shore is published for the information and guidance of the naval service. Referring to Executive Order quoted in Navy Department General Order No. 28, of Oct. 20, 1906, as follows:

"Prizes for excellence in gunnery exercises and target practice, both afloat and ashore, in all competitions occurring subsequently to June 30, 1906, shall be awarded and paid to enlisted men of the Marine Corps in like manner, in the same amounts, and under the same conditions as to enlisted men of the Navy."

For the purpose of awarding prizes for small arms marksmanship to marines serving on shore (where they fire under Army regulations), the record target practice marksmanship course, or the record practice special course "A," where authorized (Small Arms Firing Regulations, U.S. Army), shall be considered the same as the marksmanship course prescribed for the Navy.

For the purpose of competition between teams of marines serving on shore, company teams shall be considered the same as gun divisions or ship teams, and regimental, battalion or post teams shall be considered ship's teams.

When practicable, marines serving afloat will be given an opportunity to carry out the season's small arms practice prescribed for marines serving on shore in addition to that prescribed for the U.S. Navy, but prizes will not be issued therefor.

The officer commanding or the non-commissioned officer in charge of a marine detachment afloat will forward to the adjutant and inspector, U.S. Marine Corps, a report of each record practice with small arms.

V. H. METCALF, Secretary.

S.O. 62, JAN. 6, 1908, NAVY DEPT.

Special Order No. 39, of April 13, 1903, is hereby so far modified that the provisions of Par. 41 are revoked, and the yearly ballistic tests, with pressure gauges, will be discontinued, unless specifically ordered. The special mushrooms and pressure gauges will be retained on board.

V. H. METCALF, Secretary.

MEMORANDA, NO. 82, JAN. 2, 1908, NAVY DEPT.

Publishes decisions of the Comptroller on the following: Quarters, commutation of: Pay officers settling accounts; computation of time allowed.

Paymaster's clerks: Settling accounts. A pay officer was detached from duty on shore fourteen days after the expiration of a quarter; he was allowed forty days in which to settle accounts; no account was rendered for the fractional period of fourteen days; he is allowed commutation of quarters and the services of a clerk for forty days subsequent to his detachment.

Ration money, commuted: Payment to officers' messes on shore. A proper receipt and statement from the men who were detailed as servants to officers' messes on shore may operate to remove disallowances in a pay officer's account, such disallowances being occasioned by illegal payments to the treasurers of said messes on account of servants' ration money. Rations: Checkage for absence; men on duty, fractional part of a day. There should be no checkage of rations when an enlisted man is furnished one or two meals during an absence from his ship on duty for a fractional part of a day. (See Memo. No. 81, p. 521.)

Leave: Officers; temporary. A paymaster on the receiving-ship at New York, drawing old Navy pay, was absent from duty on leave for four days and visited another city; during such absence he was "on leave" within the meaning of Section 1556, Revised Statutes, and entitled only to the pay provided by said section for paymasters "on leave."

Quarters, commutation of: Waiting orders; no place specified to wait. An officer waiting orders with no place specified to wait, is not entitled to commutation of quarters; the fact that the Government does not order him home, thus saving the expense of mileage, does not put him in the status of one waiting orders at a particular place for the convenience of the Government.

Quarters, commutation of: Temporarily absent from ship. Heat and light allowance: Officers temporarily absent on duty from ship. An officer attached to a seagoing vessel is not entitled to commutation of quarters or heat and light allowance while on special temporary duty away from his ship.

Water: Drinking water for the Marine Corps. The cost of drinking water, purchased at posts and recruiting stations of the Marine Corps, is a proper charge against the appropriation "Contingent, Marine Corps."

Longevity: Begins, computation of. In computing longevity pay an officer's service in the Navy shall be considered as having begun on the date of his acceptance of his appointment.

Subsistence: Officer; traveling as passenger on naval collies. An officer traveling as a passenger on a naval collier is allowed \$1 per diem for subsistence.

Mileage: Officers directing specific route. An officer when traveling under orders is entitled to his expenses of travel or mileage as the case may be, by the route he is ordered to travel; therefore, orders "to proceed to Key West," and thence by steamer to Havana, entitles an officer to mileage as far as Key West; on the return trip, however, he is not entitled to mileage from Key West, but only from Port Tampa, where his sea voyage terminated, as the orders did not require him to return via Key West.

Baggage: Storage charges: Marines being transferred from one post to another. A railroad company's legitimate charge for storage on baggage belonging to enlisted men of the Marine Corps (being transferred from one post to another) is a proper charge against the appropriation "Transportation and Recruiting, Marine Corps."

Leave: Officers; leave revoked, ordered to duty; pay. An officer was granted leave for three months with permission to go abroad; before this period of three months had expired the leave was revoked and the officer ordered to duty (to report at the New York Navy Yard on a certain date); the orders to duty and revoking a part of the leave previously granted did not place the officer on a duty status before the date of his reporting for duty in obedience thereto; he is entitled, therefore, to leave pay only, previous to date of reporting for duty.

Longevity: Constructive service, in addition to prior service. A pay officer entered the Service under the following circumstances: Service as paymaster's clerk from Dec. 16, 1901 to April 20, 1903; on April 3, 1903, granted permission to appear April 20, 1903, for examination as assistant paymaster; examination concluded April 25, 1903; appointed an assistant paymaster April 29, 1903; appointment accepted and oath executed May 11, 1903; the circumstances above make the appointment from civil life (there being a break in the service) and the officer is allowed five years' constructive service in addition to actual service in computing his longevity pay.

Subsistence: Enlisted men, Navy; detached duty. When enlisted men are on detached duty from their ships, by proper authority, they are entitled to subsistence at reasonable rates.

DEATHS AMONG NAVY ENLISTED MEN.

George Albert Jones, hospital apprentice 1st class, died Nov. 28, 1907, while a patient in the naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Edward Lynch, corporal, U.S.M.C., retired, died Nov. 23, 1907, in Philadelphia, Pa.

John Thompson, private, U.S.M.C., retired, died Nov. 24, 1907, in Philadelphia, Pa.

William A. Thompson, boatswain, U.S.N., died Dec. 19, 1907, at the Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Joseph Vasquez, ordinary seaman, died Dec. 15, 1907, while attached to the U.S.S. Franklin.

Eugene Villard, 1st musician, U.S.N., died Nov. 12, 1907, while a patient in the naval hospital, Canacao, P.I.

Carl Bernhardt Amunson, seaman, died Dec. 18, 1907, while a patient in the naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Earl T. Bjelkend, ordinary seaman, died Dec. 9, 1907, while attached to the U.S.S. Albany.

Edward William Brisesmeister, trumpeter, U.S. Marine Corps, died Dec. 22, 1907, while attached to the U.S.S. Hartford.

John Henry Davenport, private, U.S. Marine Corps, died Dec. 21, 1907, while a patient in the naval hospital, New York.

Wilfred Kelly Sawyer, ordinary seaman, died Dec. 19, 1907, while attached to the U.S.S. California.

William Patrick Kirk, chief Q.M., died Dec. 25, 1907, while a patient in the U.S. Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.

Patrick Vaughan, beneficiary, died Dec. 23, 1907, while attached to the Naval Home, Philadelphia.

John C. English, private, U.S.M.C., retired, died Dec. 25, 1907, at Sitka, Alaska.

Edward Charles Mollenhauer, apprentice seaman, died Jan. 4, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Herman Muller, chief gunner's mate, died Nov. 29, 1907, while attached to the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

James Quinn, beneficiary, died Jan. 13, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Joseph Serrian, chief boatswain's mate, retired, died Dec. 29, 1907, while a patient in the naval hospital, New York.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 17.—Capt. J. E. Pillsbury to duty as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy-Dept., Washington, D.C.

Lieut. T. L. Ozburn detached duty command of Thornton; to command the Blakely.

Ensign C. A. Blakely detached duty in command of the Blakely; to command the Thornton.

Carp. R. Morgan detached duty Naval Station, Cavite, P.I., etc.; to the Cleveland.

War. Mach. T. L. Shannon detached duty on Puritan; to

the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., duty connection Chester with view of being ordered to duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

JAN. 18.—Comdr. E. Simpson detached duty Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc., Jan. 21, 1908; to command the Montgomery.

Comdr. T. P. Grier detached duty navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., etc., Feb. 15, 1908; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Herbert detached duty works of New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J., etc., Feb. 10, 1908; to duty as head department of steam engineering, navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 15, 1908.

Lieut. R. L. Berry detached duty on Chicago; to home and wait orders.

Ensign F. A. Todd detached duty on Colorado, and when discharged treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., to home and sick leave one month.

Midshipmen G. N. Barker and G. C. Dichman detached duty on Nebraska; to the South Dakota.

P.A. Surg. H. F. Strine detached duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Washington, D.C., Jan. 20, 1908, special temporary duty, thence to the Relief.

Naval Constr. T. G. Roberts detached duty naval station, New Orleans, La., etc.; to the navy yard, New York, N.Y., duty department construction and repair.

Chief Carp. J. Burke detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to the Brooklyn.

Carp. J. W. Costello to the navy yard, Boston, Mass., duty department construction and repair of that yard.

Carp. W. C. Crockett detached duty on Brooklyn; to the navy yard, League Island, Pa., duty department construction and repair of that yard.

Carp. S. Floethe to the naval station, New Orleans, La., duty department construction and repair at that station.

JAN. 20.—Comdr. W. H. Webb, retired, detached duty navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; to home.

Comdr. J. L. Purcell to the navy yard, League Island, Pa., for court-martial duty or such other duty as may be assigned.

Lieut. Comdr. A. A. Pratt to the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. A. P. Fairfield additional duty as captain of the U.S. Naval Academy rifle team for the year 1908.

Lieut. T. L. Johnson additional duty as captain of the U.S. Navy rifle team for the year 1908.

Ensign F. V. McNair orders to the South Dakota revoked; to the Prairie.

Surg. H. B. Fitts to the navy recruiting station, Indianapolis, Ind.

P.A. Surg. R. E. Riggs detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to the naval station, Charleston, S.C., temporary duty; thence to Camp Columbia, Havana, Cuba.

P.A. Surg. J. H. Iden detached connection with the Cape Cruz-Casilda Survey Expedition, with headquarters at Manzanilla, Cuba, and continue other duties.

Asst. Surg. L. H. Wheeler detached duty Navy recruiting station, Indianapolis, Ind., etc.; to Washington, D.C., Jan. 27, 1908, examination for promotion; then wait orders.

Asst. Surg. A. H. Allen detached duty with marine detachment at Lajas, Cuba, etc.; to duty with the Cape Cruz-Casilda Survey Expedition, with headquarters at Manzanilla, Cuba.

Asst. Surg. L. M. Schmidt appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy from Dec. 28, 1907.

Asst. Surg. E. G. Mackenzie appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy from Dec. 28, 1907.

Act. Asst. Surg. L. C. Whiteside appointed an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy from Jan. 17, 1908.

Gun. I. Wilbur to the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Note.—Rear Admiral F. Curtis, U.S.N., retired, died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 20, 1908.

JAN. 21.—Rear Admiral R. M. Berry to be placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy on Jan. 28, 1908, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 1444 of the Revised Statutes.

Comdr. C. C. Marsh detached duty as member of the Board of Inspection and Survey, Washington, D.C., etc.; to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Comdr. A. F. Fechter to duty as member of the Board of Inspection and Survey, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C., commissioned a lieutenant colonel in the U.S.M.C. from Jan. 1, 1908.

JAN. 22.—NO ORDERS.

JAN. 23.—Lieut. A. A. Peterson from the Hancock; to the Mississippi, Feb. 1.

Lieut. E. McCauley, jr., from General Board; to the Mississippi.

Lieut. J. A. Campbell from Wasp Jan. 31; to the Mississippi Feb. 1.

Lieut. M. Joyce from the Lancaster Jan. 31; to the Mississippi.

Lieut. J. P. Jackson from Office of Naval Intelligence, Jan. 31; to the Mississippi Feb. 1.

Ensign P. E. Dampman from Bureau of Steam Engineering Jan. 31; to the Mississippi.

Med. Dir. T. Wolverton, retired, from recruiting station, New York; to home.

Med. Dir. H. Wells to duty at Navy recruiting station, New York.

Carp. J. A. Davis from navy yard, Norfolk; to the Birmingham.

Carp. A. Tucker to naval station, Charleston.

War. Mach. G. Crofton from duty as assistant to inspector of engineering material, Midvale Steel Company, Nicetown, Pa.; to the Mississippi.

War. Mach. W. P. Little, retired, on retired list from Jan. 18. J. L. Coburg appointed paymaster's clerk, duty on Philadelphia, navy yard, Puget Sound.

Passed Asst. Surg. R. S. Blakeman, retired, died at Portsmouth, Va., Jan. 22.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JAN. 16.—Major E. K. Cole proceed to Washington and report in person to brigadier general, commandant.

JAN. 18.—First Lieut. T. E. Backstrom proceed Washington, report brigadier general, commandant, for examination for promotion.

JAN. 20.—Second Lieut. R. E. Adams detached marine barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to Mare Island, Cal., to sail Feb. 20, 1908, for duty in Philippines.

First Lieut. L. G. Miller detached marine barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to Mare Island, Cal., to sail Feb. 20, 1908, for duty in Philippines.

Capt. H. A. Day to marine barracks, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

JAN. 22.—Capt. J. C. Breckinridge detached recruiting duty, Toledo, Ohio; to Mare Island, Cal., to command marine detachment of U.S.S. Dakota, when placed in commission.

First Lieut. L. S. Willis detached marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to recruiting duty, Toledo, Ohio.

JAN. 23.—Major E. K. Cole detached headquarters, U.S. M.C., to command marine reservation, naval station, New London, Conn.

Second Lieut. John E. Semmes, jr., U.S.M.C., will stand relieved from duty in Cuba on Jan. 22, 1908, and will proceed from Havana, Cuba, on that date, to Newport News, thence to Norfolk, Va., for duty. (Jan. 13, A.C.P.)

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The following nominations for promotion in the Revenue Cutter Service were confirmed by the Senate on Jan. 16, 1908:

Second Lieuts. Eugene Blake, jr., James Freeman Hotel, Philip Henshaw Scott and William Joseph Wheeler to be first lieutenants. 3d Lieuts. James Louis Ahern, Lloyd Toulmin Chalker, Edward Darlington Jones, Stanley Vincent Parker, Archibald Howard Scally and Russell Randolph Waeche to be second lieutenants, from Sept. 2, 1907.

The following nominations for promotion in the Revenue Cutter Service were confirmed by the Senate Jan. 22, 1908: Cadets Charles Frederic Seiter and Fred Arthur Nichols, of New York, to be third lieutenants.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.R. 33, Mr. Warren.—That the period of service entitling an Army officer to retirement on his own application, as required by Act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, shall include all service rendered by such officers as cadets at the U.S. Naval Academy, or subsequent to graduation therefrom, or to service as commissioned officers of the Navy, or to both.

S.R. 36, Mr. Scott.—Authorizing a commission to examine the battlefields around Petersburg, Va., and report whether it is advisable to establish a battlefield park.

S. 3809, Mr. Warren.—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the organization of the militia of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1889. Provides that the organized militia shall be composed of volunteers, and shall be designated the National Guard of the District of Columbia. Further sections provide for its organization, etc.

SENATOR PENROSE'S PAY BILL.

S. 3865, Mr. Penrose.—To equalize and fix the pay of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service of the United States, and for other purposes. Be it enacted, etc., that hereafter the pay and allowances, except forage and mileage, which shall be governed by existing law, of officers on the active list of the Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service shall be the same in every respect, according to rank and length of service, as the pay and allowances of officers of corresponding rank and length of service on the active list of the Army.

Section 2. That the pay of officers of the Army on the active list is hereby increased as follows: Of generals and brigadier generals, ten per centum; of major generals and lieutenant colonels and majors, twenty per centum; of captains, first lieutenants and second lieutenants, twenty-five per centum; and the pay of cadets at the Military Academy, of midshipmen, warrant and appointed officers of the Navy, and of cadets of the line of the Revenue Cutter Service is hereby increased twenty-five per centum: Provided, That Section 1237 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 3. That the pay of non-commissioned officers, petty officers, and all enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue Cutter Service shall be increased twenty per centum over the pay that they are now receiving from the date of the passage of this act, and thereafter shall be increased ten per centum over the pay which they may then be in receipt of for each and every succeeding period of four years' service, computed upon their total service in all branches of these services from the date of the passage of this act: Provided, That the total amount of said increase of pay shall not exceed fifty per centum upon the full monthly pay of their rank or rating.

Section 4. That hereafter the pay, bounty, cash rewards, benefits, and allowances to be allowed to non-commissioned officers, petty officers, and all enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue Cutter Service shall be fixed by the President: Provided, That the whole sum to be given for the whole pay aforesaid, and for the pay of officers, and for the said pay and bounties upon enlistment shall not exceed for any one year the amount which may in such year be appropriated for such purposes.

Section 5. That the pay and allowances of all officers, warrant and appointed officers, and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue Cutter Service on the retired list shall hereafter be based on the pay and allowances as herein provided for officers, warrant and appointed officers, and enlisted men of corresponding rank and service on the active list.

Section 6. That nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to reduce the pay and allowances now authorized by law or Executive orders for any officer, warrant or appointed officer, or enlisted man on either the active or retired list.

Section 7. That all acts and parts of acts, so far as they conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

S. 3872, Mr. Penrose.—Extending the provisions of the pension laws of the United States to persons engaged in the operation and construction of military telegraph lines during the War of the Rebellion.

SENATOR WARREN'S ARMY PAY BILL.

S. 4030, Mr. Warren.—To fix the pay of the Army. Be it enacted, etc., that the pay of officers of the Army is hereby increased as follows: Of lieutenant generals, ten per centum; of major generals and brigadier generals, fifteen per centum; of colonels, lieutenant colonels, and majors, twenty per centum; of captains, first lieutenants, and second lieutenants, twenty-five per centum; and the pay of cadets at the Military Academy is hereby increased twenty-five per centum: Provided, That Section 1267 of the Revised Statutes of the U.S. is hereby repealed. Section 2. That the provisions of Section 1569 of the Revised Statutes of the U.S., which authorize the President to fix the pay of enlisted men in the Navy, are hereby extended so as to authorize the President to fix the pay of all enlisted men of the Army: Provided, That the average pay now established for enlisted men of the Army shall not be increased by more than forty per centum. Section 3. That nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to reduce the pay or allowances now authorized by law for any officer or enlisted man of the Army; and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

S. 4033, Mr. Fulton.—To satisfy certain claims against the Government arising under the Navy Department. Among items of the bill are: \$34.45, to reimburse Paymaster Frederick K. Perkins, U.S.N., amount disallowed on account of wrong payment of salary to Mr. J. F. Macfarlane, late chaplain, U.S.N.; \$34.07, to reimburse P.A. Paymaster B. M. Dobson, U.S.N., amount checked against his account by reason of payment by him for damages inflicted by floating dry-dock Dewey to sea wall at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, on Feb. 23, 1906; \$265.47, to pay Mr. A. G. Vanderbilt, owner of the sailing yacht Caprice, for damages in collision with naval barge in harbor at Newport, R.I., on May 31, 1907; \$26.25, to pay Mr. George Bellas, of Newport, R.I., for damages in collision between his sailing ship and U.S.S. Chickasaw in harbor at Newport, July 13, 1907; \$46.80, to pay Mr. Thomas W. Smith, Washington, D.C., for damages as result of U.S.S. Tecumseh colliding, on Aug. 5, 1907, with wharf owned by him; \$29.45, to reimburse Paymaster Charles Conard, U.S.N., on account of advertising sale of condemned government property; also \$12.97, checked against his account, by reason of payment by him for repairs to private launch damaged in collision with a Navy launch in harbor at Cavite, P.I., in 1904; \$83.32, to pay damages of collision between U.S.S. Nanshan and Norwegian ship Prosper, in harbor at Hankow, China, Oct. 15, 1907; \$105, to pay the Miner Engineering Company, Washington, D.C., damages as result of U.S.S. Mayflower cutting a pipe line operated from their dredge in Eastern Branch of Potomac River, Nov. 30, 1907.

S. 4053, Mr. Owen.—To appoint Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin to the grade of major general in the U.S. Army and place him on the retired list.

S. 4098, Mr. Fulton.—For the construction of a steam vessel for the Revenue Cutter Service for duty on the Pacific coast.

S. 4159, Mr. Frazier.—To correct the record of Capt. Thomas H. Reeves, U.S.A., retired.

S. 4216, Mr. Beveridge.—To increase the number of chaplains in the U.S. Navy. Be it enacted, etc., that from and after the passage of this act the number of chaplains authorized for the U.S. Navy shall be in the proportion of not less than one chaplain for each and every five hundred sailors and marines authorized by law for the Navy and Marine Corps: Provided, That the number of chaplains to be appointed to fill vacancies created by this act shall not, within the first year after its passage, be in excess of the number required to bring the total number of chaplains to fifty: And provided further, That thereafter not more than ten additional chaplains shall be appointed in any one year until the total

authorized number is reached. Section 2. That of the total number of chaplains authorized by law ten per centum shall have the rank of captain in the Navy, twenty per centum the rank of commander, thirty per centum the rank of lieutenant commander, and the remainder the rank of lieutenant or of lieutenant junior grade: Provided, That original appointments shall be made to the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, promotion therefrom to be made after three years' service: And provided further, That subsequent promotions shall in all cases be made as vacancies occur. Section 3. That the rank, uniform, pay, and allowances of chaplains shall hereafter be the same as are or may hereafter be provided by or in pursuance of law for other sea-going officers of the same rank. Section 4. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to reduce the rank or emoluments of any officer except for the passage of this act. Section 5. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

S. 4229, Mr. Dewey.—For the relief of Capt. John C. Wilson, U.S.N., retired.

S. 4261, Mr. Gallinger.—Authorizing the President to appoint dental surgeons to serve the officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, not to exceed thirty in all; to be attached to medical department of the Navy; have rank and compensation of acting assistant surgeons in Navy; to be graduates of standard dental colleges, trained in the several branches of dentistry; within age limits of twenty-four to thirty-five years; of good moral character and professional standing; and shall pass a physical and professional examination; and their appointments shall be for a term of years and revocable at the pleasure of the President: Provided, That the dentist now employed at the Naval Academy shall not be displaced by the operation of this act.

S. 4269, Mr. Penrose.—Authorizing the President to nominate Lieut. Samuel Lindsey Graham, now on the retired list, to be a commander on the retired list of the Navy.

S. 4270, Mr. Penrose.—Fixing the status of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry. That on and after June 30, 1908, the regiment shall be designated the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry of the U.S. Army and shall be organized as are the other infantry regiments. It shall be composed of the two existing battalions of the regiment, to which the President is authorized to add a third battalion, to be recruited in any of the colonial possessions. Sec. 2. That the field officers shall be appointed by the President from officers not below the rank of captain of the Army, and promotions among them shall be according to seniority within the regiment. Sec. 3. That the present captains and lieutenants of the regiment who have had not less than five years' service therein, and who were reappointed after a mental, physical, and professional examination, may be commissioned as officers of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, in their respective grades, with rank from the date of their commissions, under the Act approved April 23, 1904.

Sec. 4. That the lieutenants, natives of Porto Rico, now holding provisional commissions may continue to serve until the expiration of such commission, when, after an examination as to fitness, they may be recommended as officers of the regiment. Sec. 5. That promotions among the captains and lieutenants shall be according to seniority, subject to examination. All appointments and promotions herein provided for shall be made with the advice and consent of the Senate. Officers of the regiment to have rank, pay, rights, and allowances provided by law for the Army. Any of the officers provided for by Sec. 3 who may have become incapacitated for active service by reason of disability incident to the service shall be placed upon the retired list with the rank to which they would otherwise be entitled.

S. 4300, Mr. Teller.—To grant additional grade to officers and veterans. Authorizes the President to grant, with advice and consent of Senate, an additional grade to officers and veterans of the Civil War, below the grade of brigadier general, who have heretofore been retired in the Army under the provisions of Sec. 1243, and have Civil War service at least of one year and have reached the age of sixty years.

S. 4350, Mr. Penrose.—That all surviving ex-officers of Volunteers who served during the Civil War and who may have been breveted on account of meritorious services rendered therein and who shall not have reached the rank of major general shall receive two additional brevets; and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to issue commissions to said persons upon application therefor in accordance herewith, to be duly signed by the President and Secretary of War. Sec. 2. That nothing contained in this act shall entail any cost or expense to the United States.

H.J. Res. 102, Mr. Denby.—To furnish three condemned cannon to the mayor of the city of Detroit, Mich., to be placed on the base of the statue of the late Major Gen. Alexander Macomb, U.S.A.

H.J. Res. 103, Mr. Bartholdt.—That hereafter no enlisted man in the service of the United States, the Army and Navy respectively, whether a non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, shall be detailed, ordered, or permitted to leave his post to engage in any pursuit, business, or performance in civil life, for emolument, hire, or otherwise, when the same shall interfere with the customary employment and regular engagement of local civilians in their respective arts, trades, or professions.

H.J. Res. 104, Mr. Wiley.—That the act entitled "An act to provide for the appropriate marking of the graves of the soldiers and sailors of the Confederate army and navy who died in northern prisons and were buried near the prisons where they died, and for other purposes," approved March 9, 1906, be, and the same is hereby, continued in full force and effect for two years from this date.

H.R. 12476, Mr. Carlin.—To appoint upon the retired list of the Navy with the rank of pharmacist William S. Shacklette, formerly a hospital steward on the U.S.S. Bennington, and to receive three-fourths sea pay in lieu of the \$30 per month pension which he is now receiving for total disabilities incurred at the time of the explosion of the boilers of the U.S.S. Bennington in July, 1905.

H.R. 12499, Mr. Foster.—To restore to the roll of the Navy the name of Clarence Frederick Chapman, an ordinary seaman, and to honorably discharge him from the Navy, regardless of the findings of the court-martial held on board the U.S.S. Kearsarge, off Provincetown, Mass., July 3, 1905, and to pay him \$316, being the amount of pay forfeited by the findings of said court-martial.

H.R. 12648, Mr. Bates.—Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to cause to be constructed and placed in Gridley Circle, Lakeside Cemetery, Erie, Pa., a suitable monument of granite to mark the last resting place and memory of Charles Vernon Gridley, late captain, U.S. Navy, and John P. Vincent Gridley, late a lieutenant, U.S. Marine Corps, both of whom lost their lives in the line of duty and in the service of the U.S. Government; and \$60,000 is appropriated for same.

H.R. 13654, Mr. Anthony.—To increase the efficiency of the Army. Be it enacted, etc., that on and after the passage of this act all vacancies in the grade of brigadier general in the line of the Army shall be filled by selection only from the colonels of the line of the Army.

H.R. 13675, Mr. Roberts.—To explain the Act of June 27, 1898, amending the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the U.S." That nothing contained in the act, Section 2, Thirtieth Statutes at Large, 494, shall be deemed to apply to cases brought by or against members of the Army or Navy of the U.S., or by persons claiming as such enlisted men, in the circuit or district courts of the U.S., to recover their pay.

H.R. 13836, Mr. Wiley.—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the appropriate marking of the graves of the soldiers and sailors of the Confederate army and navy who died in northern prisons and were buried near the prisons where they died, and for other purposes."

H.R. 13856, Mr. Hull.—Repeals Section 5528, Revised Statutes, relative to the presence of troops at elections in any State.

H.R. 13858, Mr. Hobson.—To provide a navy adequate for national defense. Be it enacted, etc., that the sum of fifty million dollars annually is hereby appropriated, out of such funds in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of constructing new battleships,

and the number and features of these vessels shall be determined by the President, under expert advice. Section 2. That the President is hereby authorized, whenever in his judgment the national security and defense require it, to order or purchase, at home or abroad, vessels or other war material, the total cost of which shall not exceed fifty million dollars in any one year, without further authorization. Section 3. That one thousand additional enlisted men, and commissioned officers in proportion, their rating and rank to be determined by the President of the United States, shall be authorized with the authorization of each new battleship to be constructed under the provisions of this act.

H.R. 13996, Mr. Slayden.—To appoint Thomas Little a second lieutenant in the Army and to place him on the retired list.

H.R. 14008, Mr. Sulzer.—Granting a Service pension to all officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, both Regular and Volunteer, awarded medals of honor. That there shall be paid to them, a Service pension of \$75 per month after reaching age of sixty years who shall apply for the same, this age limit not to exclude anyone awarded medal for services on the battlefield in War of the Rebellion. Provisions of this act not to apply to any officer on the active or retired list of the Army or the Navy, or anyone holding Federal office, but they may elect between the said pension and the pay or salary they may receive. Application for pensions under this act to be made to a board of officers to be appointed by the President from the retired list of the Army.

H.R. 14014, Mr. Mondell.—To provide for the disposal of abandoned and useless naval reservations.

H.R. 14049, Mr. Goulden.—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to purchase three new steam colliers of American registry, ready for service, having a cargo-carrying capacity of about seven thousand tons dead weight each, at a cost not exceeding \$600,000 each. Appropriates \$1,800,000 for the purpose.

H.R. 14136, Mr. Bell.—To correct the relative rank of Lieut. Frederick S. L. Price, 14th U.S. Inf.

H.R. 14239, Mr. Parker.—To appoint Brig. Gen. Edward M. McCook, U.S. Volunteers, a brigadier general on the retired list of the U.S. Army.

H.R. 14278, Mr. Sherwood.—To reduce the number of enlisted men and officers in the U.S. Army. Authorizes and directs the President, on and after Dec. 1, 1908, to reduce the enlisted forces of the U.S. Army to thirty-five thousand men, ten thousand of whom shall constitute and serve as an artillery corps for coast defense. Also to reduce the number of the officers of the field, line and staff to correspond with the reduction of the enlisted men, with the following exceptions and provisions: That field and line officers for ten regiments shall be retained in the Service, to be known as emergency officers, as follows: Ten colonels, ten lieutenant colonels, thirty majors, forty-five captains, forty-five first lieutenants, and forty-five second lieutenants. The selection of these officers, who shall be known as emergency force, shall be chosen from officers now in the Service, on merit, in the discretion and by order of the Secretary of War.

H.R. 14279, Mr. Taylor.—Regulating the pay and allowances of passed midshipmen. That from and after July 1, 1908, graduates of the U.S. Naval Academy shall for two years following the date of graduation receive the pay and allowance of ensigns, and shall be graded as "passed midshipmen."

H.R. 14337, Mr. Leake.—To appoint Rudolph Ulmer first lieutenant on the retired list.

H.R. 14384, Mr. Maynard.—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for the purchase of a lot of land on Hampton Roads, Va., known as the Jamestown Exposition grounds, containing about three hundred and fifty acres of land, for the use of the Navy or for other Government purposes, provided he can obtain same at a price by him considered fair and reasonable. Appropriates two million five hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

H.R. 14386, Mr. Bartholdt.—Provides that former Presidents of the United States shall be ex-officio representatives for life of the United States at the Pan-American and other international conferences in which the United States may participate.

H.R. 14391, Mr. Hamilton.—To admit the products of the Philippine Islands into all of the ports of the U.S. of America free of duty.

H.R. 14392, Mr. Peters.—That any assistant surgeon in the Regular Army who has had prior service as surgeon or assistant surgeon in the Navy during the war with Spain shall be entitled to the same credit for that service to which any assistant surgeon in the Regular Army is now entitled for prior service as surgeon or assistant surgeon in the Volunteer Army during the same period under Section 18 of the Act approved Feb. 2, 1901.

H.R. 14394, Mr. Sulzer.—Granting an annuity equivalent to \$75 per month to officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Army, Navy, and Marine Corps who have been, or may hereafter be, awarded medals of honor for gallantry and heroism involving great personal peril, and authorizing the President to make rules and regulations for carrying the act into effect.

H.R. 14413, Mr. Brick and Mr. Edwards.—That the ranking officer of any military school, obtaining naval equipment and giving instruction in seamanship and navigation under the authority of Chapter 863, Volume 31, of the Statutes at Large, be, and is hereby, given the rank and pay of a commander in the U.S. Navy for the period of the said naval officer's connection with said school: Provided, That the said naval officer is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy and a naval war veteran, and that he does not thereby outrank any classmate in the regular order of promotion in the line: And provided further, That the said school shall have been, for at least two years, one of the six distinguished military schools of the U.S.

H.R. 14445, Mr. Brownlow.—To amend the record of Capt. Thomas H. Reeves, U.S.A., retired.

H.R. 14519, Mr. Gihlams.—To appoint John Archibald McAlister, jr., captain and quartermaster in the Army.

H.R. 14646, Mr. Bennett.—Granting additional compensation to surviving Union soldiers and marines who were prisoners of war during the Civil War.

H.R. 14649, Mr. Cox.—To amend Secs. 1418 and 1419 prohibiting minors from enlisting to serve in the Navy without consent of parents or guardian. That no boy under the age of twenty-one years shall be enlisted to serve in the Navy until he shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years without the consent of his father, if he is living, or in case of his death, without the consent of his mother, or in case both father and mother be dead, then the consent of the lawful guardian, by order of the circuit or probate court in which said ward lives or resides, or in which said ward's estate, if any, may be pending. Sec. 2. That if any minor under the age of twenty-one years shall intentionally misrepresent his age for the purpose of being enlisted in the Navy and shall thereafter be enlisted to serve in the Navy, upon satisfactory evidence being furnished to the Navy Department, that the said minor is under the age of twenty-one years, this shall be sufficient cause for the Navy Department to discharge said enlisted minor from further service in the Navy: Provided, That the parents of said minor, or either of them, if living, or the legal guardian of said ward, desire the release of said minor from further service in the U.S. Navy.

H.R. 14651, Mr. Hobson.—That there shall be employed at the Naval Academy such number of civilian professors and instructors as the Secretary of the Navy may from time to time consider necessary. That civilian professors shall receive annually during first five years of service \$2,200; during second five years \$2,500; during third five years \$2,800; and after fifteen years' service, \$3,000 annually. That when any civilian professor shall have reached the age of sixty-two years, or shall be found by a board to be incapacitated for active service, he shall, on the first of July next following, be relieved from active service and be appointed professor emeritus with annual pay equal to seventy-five per centum of pay and allowances: Provided, That he has performed twenty-five years' active service

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at the Naval Academy. Civilian professors not occupying public quarters shall be entitled to commutation for three rooms, with heat and light allowances, with additional allowance of one room, after ten years' service. That civilian instructors shall receive annually during first three years \$1,500; second three years \$1,750, and thereafter \$2,000. Civilian instructors and the assistant librarians, when not occupying public quarters, shall receive commutation for two rooms, with heat and light allowances. That as vacancies occur civilian professors shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy. Civilian instructors shall be appointed annually by the Secretary of the Navy. That the civilian professors and instructors now at the Naval Academy shall receive, according to length of service, the rates of pay and allowances herein provided, but nothing in this act shall be so construed as to reduce the pay now received or to give any claim for back pay.

MR. BARTHOLOMEW'S CANTEN BILL.

H.R. 14654, Mr. Bartholdt.—To establish Army canteens at the several military posts of the U.S. Army and National Soldiers' Homes. Be it enacted, etc., That there may be established in all Army posts and National Soldiers' Homes a canteen or post exchange wherein beer, ale, and other malt liquors, light wines, and tobacco may be sold. Sec. 2. That said canteens shall be under the supervision of the commanding officers of said Army posts and National Soldiers' Homes, who shall designate some suitable person to take charge of said exchange, keep an accurate account of stock, purchases, and sales, and render an accounting to the commanding officer of each post and home. Sec. 3. That said canteen shall be conducted as far as possible for the sole convenience of the soldiers of said Army post and the inmates of the National Soldiers' Homes, and any profits accruing therefrom shall be applied to the funds of the various organizations of the U.S. Army in said Army posts and to the mess and emergency funds of said National Soldiers' Homes. Sec. 4. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

H.R. 14655, Mr. Spight.—To amend the laws relating to American seamen, to prevent undermanning and unskilled manning of American vessels, and to encourage the training of boys in the merchant marine.

H.R. 14735, Mr. Lovering.—To authorize the appointment of Ricardo Iglesias as a midshipman in the U.S. Navy.

H.R. 14780, Mr. Kahn.—To provide for the rapid defense of Pacific coast ports. Authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Navy to have constructed, by contract, on the Pacific coast, fifteen submarine torpedo boats of the most improved type, at a cost not to exceed \$5,000,000; of which sum \$1,000,000 is appropriated, and made immediately available. Said submarine torpedo boats when completed shall be stationed at Pacific coast ports.

H.R. 14784, Mr. Humphrey.—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to cause to be constructed and equipped four torpedoboats of the most modern type and greatest efficiency, to be stationed in the waters of Puget Sound, Wash.; appropriates \$3,000,000.

S. 4349, Mr. Penrose.—Authorizing the President to promote Capt. James Evelyn Pilcher, U.S.A., retired, to the grade of major, U.S.A., retired.

S. 4352, Mr. Martin.—For the relief of Col. Littleton W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C.

H.R. 14872, Mr. Mann.—Authorizing the appointment of Hugh T. Reed upon the retired list of the Army with the rank of captain with twenty years' service.

H.R. 14893, Mr. Sherwood.—Authorizing the appointment of Col. H. R. Brinkerhoff, U.S.A., retired, to the rank and grade of brigadier general on the retired list of the Army.

H.R. 14894, Mr. Sherwood.—Authorizing the appointment of Col. S. A. Day, U.S.A., retired, to the rank and grade of brigadier general on the retired list of the Army.

H.R. 14895, Mr. Sherwood.—Authorizing the appointment of Col. T. J. Kirkman, U.S.A., retired, to the rank and grade of brigadier general on the retired list of the Army.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 21, 1908.

Midshipman Leon Arthur Jones, of the fourth class, has resigned, and will endeavor to secure a commission in the Marine Corps.

The fencing season at the Naval Academy will open with a bout with Yale on Feb. 8, the first dual meet between the two colleges. Cornell and Columbia have both closed dates, and the season will be closed by a triangular meet with Cornell, Pennsylvania and Navy as the participants, preliminary to the intercollegiate meet at New York. Owing to the large number of teams that would otherwise be at New York this method has been adopted. The two winning teams will go to New York on March 27-28, where the finals will be held. This places six teams in the finals. The league is divided into three districts, composed of Harvard, Yale and Boston Tech.; Army, Columbia and Princeton; Cornell, Pennsylvania and Navy.

Mrs. Wilmer, wife of Prof. J. R. Wilmer, will formally introduce into society her daughter, Miss Annie Wilmer, at a debutante tea at the residence of Mrs. John Chew, Murray Hill, on Jan. 30.

A contract with Davy Fultz to coach the midshipmen baseball team the coming season has been closed by the Naval Academy Athletic Association. Fultz was formerly of Brown University and later of the New York Nationals. He had the midshipmen last spring and rounded out a pretty strong team

under adverse circumstances, as the squad was mostly green material.

P.A. Surg. H. F. Strine, U.S.N., who has been attached to the Naval Hospital here, left for Mare Island, Cal., later to join the Relief.

Prof. E. K. Rawson will be placed on the retired list on account of age Feb. 21, and his retirement will create a vacancy in the list of fourteen professors of mathematics. An examination will be held at the Naval Observatory in Washington on Feb. 3 for the purpose of filling the vacancy. There are twenty-one candidates, all civilians. Several are now employed at the Naval Observatory and others at the Naval Academy. A professor of mathematics receives \$2,200 a year, with allowances for light, fuel and quarters.

Commodore A. V. Wadhams, U.S.N., retired, a member of the Board of Parole for State Prisons of the State of New York, and Mrs. Wadhams, who have been stopping at Carvel Hall, left Monday for their winter quarters at Hotel Marlton, No. 3 West Eighth street, New York city.

The Naval Academy field and track team will have dual meets at the Naval Academy during the coming season with the Carlisle Indians, Swarthmore and Pennsylvania State. The dates have not been fixed.

Mrs. Fuller, wife of Major B. H. Fuller, U.S.M.C., is entertaining her mother, Mrs. H. E. Offley, of Hamilton, Va. Mrs. Simpson, of St. Paul, Minn., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Charles J. Badger. Mrs. Badger's sister, Miss Simpson, is also visiting her.

Columbia won from the Naval Academy in a basketball game here Saturday afternoon by the score of 41 to 23, showing greater knowledge of the game, faster play and more accurate goal shooting than the local players, who have taken up the game this season. The Navy lineup was: Wilson, Ducey, forwards; Bunkley, center; Wills, Vanderhoof (c.), guards. Referee, Mr. Walter C. Foster, U. of Pa.

The address of Commodore A. V. Wadhams, U.S.N., before the Christian Association of the Naval Academy, Sunday evening, was a stirring and most entertaining discourse. The topic was "Manners and Character," treating of the benefit of the discipline of the Academy, its effect upon courtesy to others, and its aid to character. The seriousness of the address was enlivened by several personal experiences in the old academy days at Newport that caused great laughter among the midshipmen. At the conclusion of the eloquent address Captain Badger arose and said that he knew that all the midshipmen would join with him in thanking Commodore Wadhams for his good words to them.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 16, 1908.

Among the many people now occupying apartments at the St. Vincent, in Vallejo, are Comdr. Nathaniel R. Usher, of the St. Louis, and Mrs. Usher. Lieut. Comdr. Benjamin F. Hutchinson, executive officer of the St. Louis, and Mrs. Hutchinson, are also staying at the St. Vincent.

On Saturday evening, Jan. 4, Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Carr were hosts at one of the largest card parties this season, complimentary to their house guest, Mrs. Wilson, of Seattle. Another affair given in Mrs. Wilson's honor was the card party, at which Mrs. Charles W. Ray was the hostess, on Thursday afternoon last. Bridge was the feature of the afternoon, and the prizes were won by Mrs. Samuel L. Graham, Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood and Mrs. Wilson. Other guests were: Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Wallace Berthoff, Mrs. William T. Wallace, Mrs. Frank Anderson, Mrs. Richard M. Cutts, Jr., Mrs. Charles A. Gove, Mrs. John M. Robinson and Mrs. Clarence A. Carr. Mrs. Henry T. O'Dell also entertained in honor of Mrs. Wilson at her attractive quarters at the hospital during the week, bridge furnishing the diversion of the afternoon.

Mrs. Henry C. Gearing, Miss Charlotte Gearing and the younger children of the Gearing household sailed for the Philippines on Jan. 6 on the transport. Commanded Gearing had preceded them to the Cavite Naval Station, where the family will make their home. They have lived at Mare Island for three years and are much missed here. Among others who sailed on the Sheridan were P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Francis M. Munson, who had been spending a week or two with the latter's parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Henry Glass, in Berkeley, prior to sailing. Mrs. Munson was a great favorite in naval circles as Miss Kitty Glass, and a number of Service people were down to see her off. Sailing on the same transport was Miss Rose Greely, who had been the guest of the Misses Collier, of San Francisco, for a couple of weeks.

Midshipman Frederick T. Van Anken, of the St. Louis, was host last week at a luncheon aboard ship at this yard, at which his guests included a number of the debutantes of the winter. Mrs. Foute, of San Francisco, chaperoned the party, which included Miss Gussie Foute, Miss Dollie McGavin, Mrs. Cretcher and several others. P.A. Paymr. Arthur M. Pippin came to the yard on Monday for examination for promotion. Lieut. William L. Burchfield, of the Charleston, is also here for examination. Midshipman Lawrence Austin has rejoined his ship at San Diego, after spending the holidays at the home of the parents of his fiancée, Miss Roma Paxton, in San Francisco. Miss Paxton is said to have one of the largest and daintiest collections of engagement cups ever held by a San Francisco girl.

Lieut. and Mrs. Blackburne have taken apartments at the Hotel St. Vincent in Vallejo for several weeks. They had as their guest of the week-end Miss Hall of Oakland. P.A. Surg. and Mrs. John M. Brister, of the Milwaukee, have joined the naval colony at the St. Vincent, as have also Lieut. and Mrs. Ulysses S. Macy, of the St. Louis. Mrs. Macy is a San Diego girl, and the granddaughter of General Grant. Lieut. Comdr. Leo D. Miner and Mrs. Miner arrived here a week or so ago, and are at the St. Vincent. Capt. Charles E. Fox, who is to command the South Dakota, and Lieut. Comdr. Herman O. Stickney, her executive officer, are also registered there.

On Tuesday evening, the 7th, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Remus C. Persons entertained at dinner, complimentary to Comdr. and Mrs. Nathaniel R. Usher. The table was most attractive with delicate blossoms, and covers were laid for Comdr. and Mrs. Usher, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. B. F. Hutchinson, Miss Persons, Miss Pauline Persons, Capt. Charles E. Fox and Lieut. Comdr. Herman O. Stickney.

Col. John L. Clem has taken apartments at the El Drisco, in San Francisco, while Mrs. Clem is in Texas on a visit. Major and Mrs. Charles McKinstry have returned to San Francisco after a pleasant stay at Del Monte, where they went for the holidays. Capt. and Mrs. Edwin C. Long were also among the Service people who visited Del Monte for the holidays, not returning to town until well into the New Year.

A successful operation for appendicitis was performed some ten days ago on Dr. Henry Williams Biddle Turner, of San Francisco. Capt. Orrin Wolfe has returned to his station at Fort McDowell after several weeks' absence, during which he was on duty at Goldfield.

The officers of the yard were the hosts at a delightful little ball in the ball room last Friday. Many of the people from Vallejo, as well as the officers from the ship, attended. On the following afternoon, Saturday, the 11th, Capt. Charles A. Gove and the officers of the Milwaukee were the hosts at a most elaborate and largely attended matinee hop aboard that ship. Certainly no vessel was ever more charmingly decorated for an affair of the kind at the yard.

Mrs. Shorb, Miss Margaret Sheechee and Mrs. Sheechee returned to their homes in San Francisco on Monday, after a delightful visit at the home of Naval Constr. and Mrs. Holden A. Evans. Lieut. R. L. Morris, of the California, also spent the week-end as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Evans. Pay Dir. and Mrs. Stanton, who have been spending their honeymoon in the southern part of the state, have returned to San Francisco, where they are at present the guests of the latter's mother, Mrs. Maynard.

Mrs. Vincendon L. Cottman is visiting in San Francisco during the time that the California, of which Captain Cottman is the commander, is in port. She is at present the guest of Mrs. Joseph Trilley. Mrs. Lewis Smith, widow of the late Lieut. Colonel Smith, has been spending several weeks with

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her mother, Mrs. M. C. Lange, in San Francisco, but has now left for her home in Washington, D.C. Capt. and Mrs. John B. Milton with their daughter, Miss Mattie Milton, are now comfortably settled in their quarters on the yard.

Lieutenant Gardiner, of the St. Louis, was the host at a delightful lunch aboard ship on Sunday last at which the guests included the Misses Williams, Miss Fay, Miss Edna Fay and several others. Mrs. James V. Rockwell chaperoned the party. Miss Christine Judah will leave during the coming week for Fort Crook, where she is to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Daniel Shean for an extended visit. Paymr. Walter A. Greer is at present in Southern California, where he has gone on an extended leave. Paymr. Ervin A. McMillan is being congratulated on the announcement of his engagement to Miss Anna Chapman, of Los Angeles, which will be found in another column.

Lieut. Calhoun Ancrum, of the Marine Corps, has reported for duty at this yard. Mrs. Martin Kellogg Metcalf is visiting her mother, Mrs. Dan Prestin Menefee, on the yard, and will remain here during the time that the California, to which Ensign Metcalf is attached, is in San Francisco. Civil Engr. Alfred C. Lowenz has arrived here and reported for duty as chief of the department of yards and docks. Paymr. John F. Hatch is again able to be out after having been ill for a couple of weeks. Mrs. Hatch, who has been suffering from an attack of pneumonia, is also convalescing. Surg. and Mrs. John E. Page have returned to their home in San Francisco after a several days' visit to the yard, where they were the guests of Med. Dir. and Mrs. Remus C. Persons.

The St. Louis was released from the drydock during the past week and her place taken shortly thereafter by the Milwaukee. As a result of drinking wood alcohol aboard the Milwaukee, three of the men of that ship have died since Saturday, two have lost their sight and the remaining five who partook of the poison will all be physical wrecks. The ten men secured a couple of gallons of linoleum cement on Friday last, stealing it, it is alleged, from the ship joiners who were working on the yards. Mixing the cement with water they so softened it that the alcohol floated to the top and this they poured off and drank with the result that three of them died within a couple of days, while the others are still desperately ill, and will probably never again be fit for active service.

The California and Nebraska arrived in San Francisco harbor from southern waters on Saturday last. The Buffalo is at present at the yard, having come here for coal and supplies. She reached San Francisco last week from the north, where she has been for several months.

One hundred and fifty delegates to the State Federation of Labor, which was in annual session during all of the past week at Vallejo, visited the yard on Wednesday afternoon, the 8th, being allowed to inspect all the ships and shops through the courtesy of Capt. T. S. Phelps.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, New York Harbor, Jan. 22, 1908.

The thirtieth anniversary of the Military Service Institute was celebrated at its general meeting on Jan. 16 at the Officers' Club. The meeting was largely attended, officers from the harbor forts being present, besides many National Guard officers from New York, Arkansas, Illinois, South Dakota, Oregon, District of Columbia, New Jersey and elsewhere whose names cannot be given here for lack of space. The absence of the secretary, Brig. Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, on account of sickness, was regretted. Brevet Major Gen. Alexander S. Webb, late U.S.A., was re-elected president. The Assistant Secretary of War, Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, was present and made an address on the relation of the National Guard to the Army. Addresses were made also by General Webb, Major Gen. F. D. Grant, Gen. N. M. Curtis and Col. Daniel Appleton and Major Lydecker, of the National Guard of New York.

After adjournment the members and guests assembled at the club for an informal social meeting and at five o'clock proceeded to the quarters of the commanding general, where Major Gen. and Mrs. F. D. Grant gave a reception in honor of the Assistant Secretary of War. Mrs. Grant was assisted in receiving and entertaining her guests by Mrs. H. O. S. Heistand, Mrs. John L. Chamberlain, Mrs. L. C. Allen and Mrs. Louis Soledad. In addition to the members and guests of the Military Service Institution and officers stationed in New York city, there were present Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Choate, Jr., Gen. and Mrs. Theodore A. Bingham, Col. and Mrs. George R. Dyer, Col. and Mrs. W. G. Bates, Capt. and Mrs. Warren C. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. Loving, Ex-Senator Warner Miller and others.

The Assistant Secretary of War arrived on Thursday morning and was received with the customary salutes and by a guard extending from the boat landing to the department commander's quarters. Major Gen. and Mrs. F. D. Grant entertained at luncheon in honor of the Assistant Secretary of War the following guests: Col. William Carey Sanger, late Assistant Secretary of War, and Mrs. Sanger, Gen. and Mrs. Alexander S. Webb, Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Gen. and Mrs. Anson G. McCook, Col. Asa Bird Gardner, Gen. and Mrs. T. F. Rodenbough, Mr. Loyall Farragut, Col. George S. Anderson, Col. H. O. S. Heistand, Col. John G. D. Knight, Col. J. N. Allison, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. A. Hull. After the afternoon reception Gen. and Mrs. Grant accompanied General Oliver to a dinner given in New York by Mrs. Livingston, and to Mr. Sampson's reception at Sherry's, for the Thursday Evening Club.

On Saturday, the 11th, Gen. and Mrs. Grant gave a luncheon for M. De Thal, secretary to the Russian Embassy at Washington. Among their guests were: Col. and Mrs. Leven C. Allen, Col. and Mrs. Orin B. Mitham, Col. and Mrs. John L. Chamberlain, Mrs. McCormick and Capt. A. J. Bowley, A.D.C.

Lieut. Guy E. Manning has arrived at Fort Jay. Miss Hinchman has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hinchman. Brig. Gen. Charles S. Smith is spending the winter at Col. Roger Birnie's, New York Arsenal.

In the death of John Labahn, which occurred on Tuesday of this week, Governors Island has lost a picturesque figure familiar to a generation of officers stationed here. Coming

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to this station with General Hancock in 1878 as a messenger, Labahn has served in that capacity and as the "newspaper man" for nearly thirty years with unvarying faithfulness. In spite of his infirmities he has been always prompt and reliable, "instant in season, out of season," and on the day of his death delivered the papers to most of the staff quarters. Born in Alsace Lorraine seventy years ago, Labahn came to this country and served in the Civil War from 1863-5, being at Lee's surrender to Grant, and later served three years in Co. G, 12th Infantry, 1866-9, and for five years in the 2d Artillery.

PORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Jan. 18, 1908.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer entertained with an elaborate game supper at the San Antonio Club. Major John Cotter entertained the young ladies of Fort Sam Houston with a card party Friday afternoon. Five hundred was the game, and Miss Elise Burbank won first prize, and Miss Gertrude Wagner the second. The guests were: Miss Elise Budd, Miss E. Burbank, Miss Woodward, Miss Smith, Miss Steinwender, Miss Bertha Rowalle, Miss Gerard, Miss Perry, Miss Elise Burbank, Miss Clark, Miss Hardin, Miss M. Robertson, Mrs. W. K. Naylor and Mrs. T. A. Aul.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Albert L. Myer entertained at dinner. Their guests were: Col. Lotus Nile, Col. R. R. Stevens, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. C. Buttler, Major and Mrs. Lucien G. Berry, Capt. and Mrs. Bash, Mrs. Hoffman and Col. G. Le Roy Brown. Mrs. Churchill was hostess for the Lower Post Euchre Club. Mrs. Reuben Smith entertained the 9th Infantry Bridge Club. Mrs. Lawrence J. Fleming and Mrs. C. E. Hay entertained with a hop supper Friday evening.

Mrs. Parker, of Boston, Mass., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Lawrence J. Fleming for a few weeks. Col. R. R. Stevens was elected president of the Officers' Club; Col. W. C. Buttler, vice-president, and Capt. O. B. Rosenbaum, secretary. This will make the fourth term of Colonel Stevens in that office, and the second of Captain Rosenbaum as secretary. Mrs. Robertson was hostess for the 9th Infantry Bridge Club this week. Miss Edith Burbank entertained the Young Ladies' Card Club Tuesday afternoon with a typical Mexican party. The house was decorated in Mexican colors. The first prize, won by Miss Robertson, three pictures done in Mexican featherwork; the guest prize, won by Mrs. Naylor, a piece of Mexican pottery, and the refreshments served were all of the favorite Mexican dishes.

Capt. H. D. Wise, 9th Inf., returned from leave, accompanied by his wife, Capt. W. T. Merry, 9th Inf., has also returned from a leave, and Lieut. W. R. Leonard is back from sick leave. Major Gen. and Mrs. Jesse M. Lee, who are in San Antonio for the winter, are located at 509 Carson street. Service in the Navy of the United States is growing more popular in San Antonio, judging from the activity with which applicants are presenting themselves at the naval recruiting office to Lieut. Wilbert Smith, U.S.N. The new recruits will be sent to San Francisco.

Soldiers at the post entertained a large crowd from the post and town in the new theater here with a vaudeville performance, enjoyed by all that were present. The entertainment was arranged by Lieut. C. G. Sturtevant, and the pretty and effective stage settings were the work of Pvt. J. M. White. The first number on the program, "My Mexican Queen," was ably rendered by Parnell O'Mally and chorus. Billy Voss gave a clever and original monologue; McCulloch and White, "A School for Etiquette"; Alex. J. McKenzie appeared as a Scotch-Irishman; a dancing stunt by a corporal's guard of black face boys caused more than one encore; John Mulryan, who has a voice of rare sweetness, sang several illustrated songs, and the entertainment closed with a laughable horizontal bar act by the five McGovans.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 20, 1908.

Capt. and Mrs. Clarence G. Bunker entertained the post Bridge Club very delightfully last Wednesday evening. A dainty supper was served after a number of games had been played, and Lieut. John P. Hasson, 6th Cav., was announced to be the winner of the club prize for last month. Among those present were: Major and Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley, Capt. and Mrs. John T. Geary, Capt. and Mrs. Charles J. Symmonds, Capt. and Mrs. William A. Powell, Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Hasson, Lieut. and Mrs. John R. Musgrave, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Parker, and Lieut. Clarence LeR. Cole, Med. Dept.

Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley left last Friday for Annapolis, where she will visit her son, Midshipman Follet Bradley, for a few weeks. Capt. Horace D. Bloombergh, Med. Dept., arrived here last Monday, here on temporary duty for a few weeks. While here he is sharing Lieutenant Cole's quarters. Mr. and Mrs. John Coyden Moon, of West Pine Boulevard, St. Louis, entertained at dinner last Wednesday evening in honor of Messrs. Frank Evans and Henry Hilliard, covers being laid for sixteen. Among their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Ola W. Bell.

Eighty-six young men from the surrounding states were in the post last week taking examinations for entrance into West Point. The members of the examining board are: Major Alfred E. Bradley, Capt. John T. Geary, Capt. G. Souland Turner, Capt. William A. Powell, Lieut. Allen Parker and Lieut. Clarence LeR. Cole.

A concert was given by the depot band last Friday evening in the mess hall and was greatly enjoyed. An exceedingly good program was rendered, followed by an exhibition of moving pictures. Misses Laura and Marian Littenbrant, daughters of Capt. William T. Littenbrant, 11th Cav., who were home from school for a short holiday last week, have returned to the Sacred Heart Convent in St. Louis. Capt. Robert N. Winn, Med. Dept., arrived here last Thursday from San Francisco, and for the present is sharing Lieutenant Cole's quarters.

In a few days the plans for the improvement of the post and

the construction of a highway from the city limits to the reservation will be sent to Washington. Last Friday representatives of the Civic League, of St. Louis, went over the whole territory with Capt. Ola W. Bell, the quartermaster.

A hop was given in the administration building last Saturday evening by the dancing class of Sergt. Charles E. Baker. A large number were out from St. Louis, and the dance was an unusual success. Miss Beatrice Pauli, of St. Louis, was Miss Katherine Weber's guest last week.

The number of men being enlisted here is exceeding all former records. Over five hundred men have been enlisted since Jan. 1.

Capt. and Mrs. William A. Powell entertained at an informal afternoon tea last Saturday afternoon, a number of the young ladies and bachelor officers of the post being their guests.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Jan. 22, 1908.

Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Clarence H. McNeil celebrated their ninth wedding anniversary by a beautifully appointed dinner in honor of the occasion. The guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Edwin Landon, Capt. and Mrs. Harold E. Cloke, Capt. and Mrs. Fred L. Perry, and their house guest, Miss Humphrey, of Washington; Mr. Frank Denton and Mr. Tiffert, of New York, and Lieutenant Tompkins.

Lieut. Clifford L. Corbin is back from a leave spent with his uncle, Gen. and Mrs. Corbin, in Washington. Mrs. Coleman, mother of Mrs. C. C. Carter, is visiting friends in Minneapolis. Miss Hoyle, daughter of Lieut. Col. E. D. Hoyle, was a recent visitor at Capt. and Mrs. Fred L. Perry's. Mrs. Archibald Campbell and son have returned to the post after seven weeks spent in Washington. Miss Elizabeth Campbell is convalescing from typhoid fever, but will remain in Washington with her grandparents until spring.

Capt. and Mrs. James M. Williams entertained delightfully at dinner Thursday, when their guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Clint C. Hearn, Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter and Capt. and Mrs. E. J. Wallace. Capt. Edward Carpenter has returned from a trip to St. Louis, where Mrs. Carpenter and the children are spending the winter with Mrs. Carpenter's parents. Miss Humphrey, daughter of Major Gen. L. F. Humphrey, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Fred L. Perry. Mrs. C. H. Patterson, wife of Lieutenant Patterson, is visiting relatives in New York.

Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter entertained at dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Harold E. Cloke and Capt. and Mrs. Fred L. Perry. Mr. Finley, of San Francisco, brother of Mrs. Cloke, was here for several days last week. Miss Hinkley, of Poughkeepsie, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Clarence H. McNeil.

Capt. and Mrs. James A. Shipton are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter. Both Capt. and Mrs. Shipton are with Mrs. Shipton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, in Little Rock, Ark.

Mrs. Casey, mother of Mrs. Cole, has returned to her home in Massachusetts. Col. and Mrs. Garland N. Whistler started on the 15th for Pensacola, to remain three months. Colonel Whistler has three months' leave, and expects to do much hunting while in the South. Mrs. Drum, widow of Colonel Drum, has returned to Washington, after a pleasant visit to Major and Mrs. Edgar A. Mearns.

Capt. and Mrs. Fred L. Perry entertained at dinner Sunday evening in honor of Miss Humphrey. Other guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Edwin Landon, Capt. and Mrs. Harold E. Cloke, Capt. and Mrs. Clarence H. McNeil, Lieut. Clifford L. Corbin and Mr. Denton, and Mr. Lefferts, from the city. Mr. Denton and Mr. Lefferts, of New York, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. C. McNeil over Sunday. Tuesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter entertained at dinner Major Archibald Campbell, Capt. and Mrs. William E. Cole, Mrs. Coleman and Capt. and Mrs. Clint C. Hearn. Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Smith and daughter have returned from a visit to Gen. and Mrs. George B. Davis in Washington. Tuesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Edwin Landon entertained at a Welsh rarebit in honor of Miss Humphrey. Lieut. Marion S. Battle has returned after a month's visit to relatives in North Carolina.

FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Jan. 18, 1908.

Captain and Lieutenant Merrill have both returned to the post from leave. While in the East Captain Merrill was detailed on inspection duty at Savannah. A small party of the officers and ladies attended the Indian dance given on the night of the 11th. On the same evening Capt. and Mrs. Granger gave a very pleasant bridge party, followed later by supper. Mrs. Margetts was the recipient of the prize, a waste paper basket. Mrs. Merrill, mother of Captain Merrill, and Dr. and Mrs. Pratt, the parents of Lieutenant Pratt, are now visiting here.

Miss Hopkins and Lieutenant Purinton celebrated their birthday jointly on the 16th by giving a dance and quail supper to their friends. This event was one of the most enjoyable affairs of the season, and every moment from the first dance to the last song after supper brought pleasure to all of the guests. Dr. Willyoung has been confined to his quarters for some days, due to illness. Colonel Andrews, Mr. Quinette, Capt. and Mrs. Granger, Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins and Capt. and Mrs. Deems were the dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Pratt on the evening of the 13th. Dr. Holmes is away on leave for a month.

Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins entertained at cards on the evening of the 14th, the guests being Dr. and Mrs. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. Deems and Lieut. and Mrs. Margetts. The Five Hundred Club met at Mrs. Menor's on Wednesday afternoon. The prize, a box of carnations, was won by Miss Bell. On the same evening Capt. and Mrs. Deems entertained at cards. Bridge was played at three tables. Later in the evening a chafing dish supper was served. Lieutenant Dodds availed himself of a short leave this week in order to accompany his mother as far as Oklahoma City on her trip East.

On Friday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Purinton and Mrs. Willyoung were the dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Deems. On the same evening Lieut. and Mrs. Margetts also gave a dinner, their guests being Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins, Captain Donnelly and Lieutenant Kean.

BORN.

BAKER.—Born at Washington, D.C., Jan. 11, 1908, a son, to the wife of Lieut. William B. Baker, 18th U.S. Inf.

McCAULEY.—Born at Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 20, 1908, to the wife of 1st Lieut. Cleyburn McCauley, U.S.M.C., a son, Reese Stephens.

McFARLAND.—Born at Washington, D.C., Jan. 19, 1908, to Capt. and Mrs. Munroe McFarland, 18th Inf., a daughter.

PRATT.—Born to the wife of Ensign P. L. Pratt, U.S.N., retired, a daughter, at Seattle, Jan. 13, 1908.

SHAW.—Born, in Santurce, San Juan, Porto Rico, Jan. 5, 1908, Madeleine Alida Schuyler, daughter of P.A. Surg. Harry Shaw, U.S.N., and Mrs. Shaw.

MARRIED.

LEDBETTER—COWIE.—At Annapolis, Md., Jan. 22, 1908, P.A. Surg. Robert E. Ledbetter, U.S.N., and Miss Ethel Cowie, daughter of Pay Insp. Thomas J. Cowie, U.S.N.

OLIVER—HEMPSTONE.—At Washington, D.C., Jan. 22, 1908, Lieut. Frederick L. Oliver, U.S.N., and Miss Mary Lillian Hempstone.

SEAMAN—LOOK.—At Collinsville, Ill., Jan. 22, 1908, Lieut. A. Owen Seaman, 15th U.S. Inf., and Florence Look.

DIED.

BLAKEMAN.—Died at Portsmouth, Va., Jan. 22, 1908, Asst. Surg. Robert S. Blakeman, U.S.N., retired.

COURTIS.—Died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 19, 1908, Rear Admiral Frank Courtis, U.S.N., retired.

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DUDLEY.—Died at West Point, N.Y., Jan. 20, 1908, Mrs. Edgar S. Dudley, wife of Col. Edgar S. Dudley, U.S.A.

ELMORE.—Died at Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 12, 1908, Major Vincent M. Elmore, father of 1st Lieut. V. M. Elmore, 5th U.S. Inf.

HAWTHORNE.—Died at Portland, Oregon, Jan. 12, 1908, L. R. Hawthorne, brevet major, U.S.V., aged seventy-nine years. Major Hawthorne leaves a widow, Mrs. Louise Hawthorne, and two children, Mrs. William L. Buck, wife of Major William L. Buck, 10th Inf., and Major H. L. Hawthorne, C.A.C.

HOLT.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 11, 1908, George R. Holt, formerly a second assistant engineer, U.S.N., who resigned from the Navy in 1869.

JAMISON.—Died at Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 3, 1908, Caroline B. Jamison, sister of the wife of Lieut. Walter E. Gunster, 18th U.S. Inf., now stationed in the Philippines. Interment took place at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 7, 1908.

NEWPORT-FINLEY.—Died in Merut, India, Elsie, daughter of the late Col. William B. Hughes, U.S.A., and his wife, Elizabeth Benton Hughes, and wife of Asst. Adjut. Gen. G. Newport-Finley, of British army.

SMYTH.—Died at Princeton, N.J., Jan. 19, 1908, Charles H. Smyth, of Clinton, N.Y., brother of the wife of Col. Stanhope E. Blunt, O.D., U.S.A.

STROTHER.—Died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 21, 1908, Major Louis H. Strother, 28th U.S. Inf.

TILTON.—Died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 16, 1908, Anna M. Tilton, widow of the late Col. Henry R. Tilton, Med. Dept., U.S.A.

TURNER.—Died at San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 14, 1908, Daniel Turner, son of the late Civil Engineer Turner, U.S.N.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

A most serious condition of affairs is brought about in the 12th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., by the resignation of ten of the commissioned officers this week, and at this writing it is asserted several more resignations may be sent in. The officers who have resigned are: Majors J. P. Bankard and N. T. Robb; Capt. R. M. Parker, J. G. Benkard, H. S. Dudley and W. F. Morgan; Lieuts. P. O. Mills, E. C. Lackland and J. C. Lord. The reason given for the resignations is expiration of term of service, but the real reason is that the officers are not in accord with Colonel Dyer, and do not desire to remain in the regiment where the relations are not pleasant. The trouble was brought about incident to the recent court of inquiry, which fully exonerated the Colonel from charges made against his character by an ex-convict. The charges in question were brought to the attention of Colonel Dyer and the board of officers of the regiment by Majors Benkard and Robb and Captains Dudley and Morgan, and these officers never made any direct charges against the Colonel, as has been erroneously stated. Since the unfortunate event there have been two factions in the regiment, with the result that the one not in accord with the Colonel decided to resign. Never in the history of the Guard of the state, it is believed, have so many officers resigned in a body, and it is very unfortunate that such discord should have occurred. Under the circumstances, however, future harmony could only be restored by the resignation of one faction or the other, but even looking at the future in the most favorable light, there is very hard work to perform for the officers who remain, and they will be badly handicapped for some time. Some of the resignations will be held for some time, and General Smith, commanding the brigade, when the matter comes officially before him will undoubtedly take such action as will prevent the regiments being crippled by the resignations of so many officers. The General is no novice in dealing with such situations, and in the meanwhile the regiment is in good hands, under command of Lieut. Colonel Huston, during the absence of Colonel Dyer in Europe.

Colonel Barthman, commanding the 47th N.Y., has concluded to have a "Navy night" at the armory on Marcy avenue, Brooklyn, Friday, February 21, and Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, U.S.N., commandant of the navy yard, New York, will review the regiment on that date.

Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the East, has accepted an invitation from Colonel Duffy to review the 69th Regiment, New York, in its armory, Twenty-sixth street and Lexington avenue, on Saturday night, Feb. 8, and a reception will follow. A band concert will probably precede the military exercises, and will be highly appreciated by the audience while awaiting the formal ceremonies.

Battalion reviews in the 71st N.Y., to be taken by Col. William G. Bates, have been ordered as follows: 1st Battalion, Major Linson, Monday, Feb. 3; 2d Battalion, Major Bruch, Friday, Feb. 14, and 3d Battalion, Major Beckman, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

A large number of entries have been received for the athletic games to be given by the 9th N.Y. in its armory, New York city, on Saturday night, Feb. 1, and as many prominent athletes are among those in the games, an evening of exciting sport is insured. The first match in the Inter-Company basketball championship has been won by Co. K. Co. B was victorious over Co. D, on a score of 40 to 12. Co. H defeated the 22d Regiment team on a score of 28 to 27, which was very creditable to the 9th men, as the latter were at least twenty pounds per man lighter than those of the 22d Regiment. 1st Lieut. A. Pelham, recently elected in Co. E, has passed the brigadier examining board, and Mr. L. E. Thompson will shortly be elected second lieutenant. He was formerly a member of the 2d Regiment, whose headquarters are in Troy.

The commissioned officers of the Vermont National Guard will meet for instruction and drill at Brattleboro Feb. 6 and 7, 1908. Col. J. Gray Estey will direct the course of instruction, which will embrace all the military subjects (so far as time permits) required for examination of the grades. Col. J. Gray Estey, Major H. Edward Dyer and Capt. W. W. Rus-

sell will constitute a board to observe and report upon the work accomplished at the school for the information of the commander-in-chief. All officers elected or appointed previous to Feb. 5, 1908, not having taken examination, will report at Brattleboro Feb. 5, 1908, for examination.

Capt. Oliver W. Kulp, 54th Regt., of Iowa National Guard was recently found guilty by a G.C.M. of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline for failing to stop a prize fight in Davenport, Iowa, as directed, and for which purpose he was ordered to assemble his company under arms. He was sentenced to be reprimanded and to suffer the forfeiture of all pay and personal allowances due him during the period of his arrest. Governor Cummins, in reviewing the proceedings, says in part: "The court suggests that the accused might have been led to believe that a discretionary power was granted him to determine whether the exhibition was in fact a prize fight; that the exhibition which took place, by his permission, while it might have lacked some of the elements of a prize fight, was certainly one that should have been prevented under the order received, and in his failure to prevent the same, the accused erred. I am compelled to say that as I view the matter, the order was as specific as it could have been made, and that Captain Kulp disobeyed it without any excuse whatever. His conduct has impaired the faith that the people of the state have had in the National Guard, and every officer and all its men will suffer for his failure to perform a plain duty. It may be that he was not conscious that he was violating the order given to him; but when he allowed himself to be persuaded into unconsciousness of duty, he was guilty of as grave an offense as an officer can commit."

The annual meeting of the Military Athletic League of the United States will take place on March 27 and 28, at some armory in Manhattan, New York city, with large seating capacity. The committee in charge consists of Capt. R. E. Heun, 71st Regt.; Capt. J. J. Dixon, 47th Regt.; Capt. J. W. Elmes, 69th Regt., and Lieut. C. J. Diges, 22d Regt.

Col. James Jackson, U.S.A., retired, on duty with the militia of Oregon, is designated to make the annual inspection, and will conclude the same Feb. 27.

Capt. John Kinzie, U.S.A., retired, now on duty with the militia of the state of Washington, is designated to make the annual inspection of the militia between Feb. 2 and Feb. 14, inclusive.

Major Gen. P. Farmer Wanser, of New Jersey, reviewed the 1st Regiment in Newark Jan. 17. He also presented service medals to members of the organization as follows: For thirty years, Capt. Alvin H. Graff, regimental adjutant; for twenty years, Lieut. Thomas B. O'Brien, Bugler James A. Shawger, of the non-commissioned staff; for fifteen years, Lieut. Herbert C. Van Housen, Co. D; Principal Musician William H. Boehm, Pvt. James E. McEvoy, of the field music, and Pvt. Frank H. Hamilton, Co. I.

The 2d Battery, N.G.N.Y., Revolver Club held its first shoot of the season on Jan. 18. Q.M. Sergt. W. B. Love made the highest score of the evening, 92. After the match a dinner was served in the non-coms. room, the dinner being prepared by Trumpeter Jaegle, and proved to be quite a treat. After dinner the following officers were elected to hold office for one year: President, 1st Lieut. Joseph I. Berry; captain of team, 1st Lieut. John J. Stephens; treasurer, Q.M. Sergt. William B. Love; secretary, Trumpeter John H. Allen. It is the intention of the club to follow out as near as possible the new qualification, taking in time and rapid fire. The battery has one of the best twenty-five-yard open ranges in the city. A rapid fire target has been provided, which works without a hitch, and it is the aim of the club to try and make the members of the battery experts in the use of the revolver.

Governor Hughes, of New York, on Jan. 21, signed as Chapter I. of the Laws of 1908 Assemblyman Wainwright's bill to bring the National Guard of this State under the provisions of the Dick bill, which provides for organization similar to that of the Army. The bill only amends Article 2 of the State Military Code, which deals with the organization of the National Guard. The other articles of the code will have to come up for consideration later.

7TH N.Y.—COL. D. APPLETON.

As large an audience as was possible to get into the armory of the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., and leave sufficient room for the regiment to maneuver was present on the night of Jan. 20 to witness the review in honor of Lieut. Col. William H. Kipp, and also to celebrate the completion of his fiftieth year of continuous service in the 7th Regiment. It was a memorable occasion, for the fifty continuous years of faithful and active service of Brevet Brigadier General Kipp stands without a parallel, and the event was therefore one of unusual interest.

The regiment also paraded for the first time formed with three battalions, and made a magnificent showing. The formation was a great improvement on the old two battalion formation, and the effect was much more impressive, and when one remembers the splendid solid appearance of the ten big thirty-two file companies under the old formation, this means a great deal. The regiment in the new formation paraded twelve companies equalized into twenty-four solid files each, divided into three battalions, which were respectively under command of Majors Charles E. Lydecker, Willard C. Fisk and Robert McLean. Two provisional companies, L and M, were formed for the 3d Battalion. Co. L was formed by details from Companies A, B, C, D and E, and Co. M by details from Companies F, G, H, I and K. The following officers and non-commissioned officers were detailed to take charge of the provisional companies: Co. L—Commanding officer, 1st Lieut. Buchanan Houston, Co. I; chief of first platoon, 2d Lieut. Burdett Kipp, Co. D; chief of second platoon and acting first sergeant, Sergt. Charles S. M. Hook, Co. A. Company M—Commanding officer, 1st Lieut. J. Augustus Barnard, Co. K; chief first platoon, 2d Lieut. George P. Hill, Co. F; chief of second platoon and acting first sergeant, Sergt. Irving P. Sherman, Co. C. Lieut. Henry A. Bostwick was detailed as acting adjutant of the 3d Battalion, Sergt. Harry L. Stratton, Co. I, as acting sergeant major of the 2d Battalion, and Sergt. Clarence V. N. Radcliffe, Co. F, as acting sergeant major of the 3d Battalion.

The regiment had not had any previous rehearsal for the military ceremonies and regimental drill under the new formation, and although there were naturally several minor errors in consequence, the general showing made by the command, and the steadiness observed were never better. Military critics present were unstinted in their praise for the exhibition of the regiment. The review was in line of masses under command of Colonel Appleton, who also added Lieut. M. P. Andrus, U.S.A., to his staff for the occasion. During the passage of the reviewing party, which marched past the front of all the companies, instead of merely around the regiment, the men could not have stood staidier. General Kipp, the reviewing officer, had as his staff the second lieutenants of the regiment. This was ordered by Colonel Appleton in recognition of the interest Colonel Kipp has always displayed in the welfare of the younger officers of the regiment. In the passage the companies went by in splendid shape.

Evening parade was the next event, and at its conclusion the state decoration for long and faithful service was presented to thirty-nine officers and men. Among those who received them were: Capt. Robert Mazet, for twenty-five years; Major C. J. Colles, surg., Capt. J. A. Davidson, Lieuts. G. S. Towle and A. Drake, for twenty years; Capt. L. W. Stotesbury and Lieut. J. A. Barnard, for fifteen years, and Lieut. S. K. Thomas for ten years.

Next followed a splendid regimental drill, and when concluded, Colonel Appleton ordered the command to close in mass about him informally, while he said a few words. The band played "Comrades," and then Colonel Appleton paid a high tribute to the long service of Lieut. Colonel Kipp, and all he had done for the regiment. He referred to his skill and sound judgment, his cheerful spirit and his lovable personality, and said that he represented the highest type of a citizen soldier, proven in half a century of service. Colonel Appleton, on concluding his remarks, presented an album to Lieut. Colonel Kipp with a complimentary address in it, signed by every officer and man in the regiment. After Colonel Kipp had



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thanked the officers and men for the honors conferred upon him he was given hearty cheers and the regiment was then dismissed, but the Lieutenant Colonel had to remain on duty in the board room for about an hour, where he received all the members of the regiment and numerous friends. He shook hands with about 8,000 persons, and then enjoyed a collation with officers of the regiment and some special guests. Among the latter were: Colonels Duffy and Captain Elmes, 69th Regt.; Colonel Morris, Lieut. Colonel Japha, Major Byrne, Captain Conley, 9th Regt.; Major Bridgman, of Squadron A; Captain Dean, 13th Regt.; Mr. Richard Halstead and other veterans of the 7th. The officers of the regiment did not overlook Mrs. Kipp in the celebration in honor of her worthy husband, and presented her with a set of solid silver in a mahogany case.

23D N.Y.—COL. W. A. STOKES.

Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, commanding the 2d Brigade, N.Y., reviewed the 23d Regiment, under command of Col. W. A. Stokes, in the armory on the night of Jan. 18, and the regiment made a fine showing. The men appeared to be on their mettle, and the review, regimental drill and evening parade were the best displays seen in the armory in a long time.

General Eddy was also accompanied by a complete staff, which also made an excellent appearance. Although newly appointed, the staff, with the exception of the judge advocate, are all officers of experience. The members of the staff were: Lieut. Col. Walter B. Barnes, A.A.G.; Major Robert G. Moran, inspector; Major John W. Tumbridge, engineer; Major Clarence W. Smith, A.I.S.A.P.; Major H. S. Wynkoop, and Capt. John B. Christoffel, Joseph B. Hart, Walter J. Carlin and Francis J. McCann.

The regiment for the review and drill was equalized into twelve commands of sixteen files, divided into three battalions. The battalion commanders were Majors Wells, DuBois and Martin. Following the review and regimental drill, under Colonel Stokes, the regiment was reformed for evening parade, under Lieut. Colonel Norton, each company parading its full strength. The parade was an exceedingly handsome ceremony all the way through and the march past of the companies under command of their first sergeants was exceptionally creditable.

The reviewing officer and other special guests were pleasantly entertained by the officers of the regiment after the military ceremonies. Among them were: General Frothingham, Gen. George W. Wingate, Lieut. Col. E. E. Jannick, 47th Regt., and Captain Dillon, 69th Regt.

Members of the Union League Club, of Brooklyn, appreciating the honor bestowed upon their president, Major A. R. Latson, by his being appointed judge advocate on the staff of General Eddy, gathered at the clubhouse following the review and presented Major Latson with a handsomely engraved sword.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

C. A. L.—To become a chaplain in either the Army or the Navy you must be a regularly ordained minister of the Gospel. The appointment is made by the President of the United States, and the more influence you can get, together with proper recommendations, the better.

RETIREMENT.—The 8th U.S. Infantry (except Cos. I, K, L and M), first left for Cuba June 14, 1898, and returned to the United States Aug. 20, 1898. It went a second time to Cuba Dec. 13, 1898, and returned July 21-24, 1900. Cos. I, K, L and M went to Cuba for the first time Dec. 13, 1898, and returned Sept. 19, 1899.

R. N. D.—Admiral George Dewey is "Admiral" of the

Navy, and the office was created for him by Act of Congress in 1900. He is Admiral of the Navy on the active list, and also a member of the General Board of the Navy and the Joint Board of the Army and Navy. George Washington was a "general" in the Continental army before the adoption of the Constitution in September, 1787; U. S. Grant, W. T. Sherman and P. H. Sheridan all held the rank of "general" in the U.S. Army.

C. S. W.—For the rules governing the examination and appointment of persons as second lieutenants in the Army from civil life see a synopsis of G.O. 1, Jan. 2, War Dept., published in our issue of Jan. 11, page 487. You might possibly be able to get a copy of the order in full by applying to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C.

C. A. B.—The Army transport Buford arrived at San Francisco from Manila last week.

SUBSCRIBER writes: (1) I served ashore four years and six months in the Philippines, from July 31, 1898, to Feb. 7, 1903. During the four years and six months there, was in the following occupations: Manila, Aug. 13, 1898; Iloilo, Iloilo, and Jaro, Feb. 11 and 12, 1899; Jaro River, P.I., March 16, 1899; Iloilo and Lavia, P.I., Nov. 21, 1899. For that continued service there am I entitled to any of the campaign medals? (2) I was placed on retired list July 10, 1903; will that bar me out from getting a medal? (3) Am I entitled to any Indian campaign medals? Was out with 7th U.S. Cavalry in 1873 and 1874; was in battle Aug. 4, 1873, and Aug. 11, 1873. Answer: (1) Yes. (2) Retirement does not bar you from getting medal. (3) Yes.

F. C. W.—The address of Major Archibald Campbell, Coast Art., U.S.A., is Fort Totten, N.Y. As to membership in Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba, write to Capt. H. C. Clark, 1744 G street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

READER asks: Did I pass my examination for sergeant major, senior grade, C.A.O.? I have recently been examined for that position. Answer: Your papers have not yet come to the office of the Chief of Artillery.

J. E. S. writes: I served as color sergeant, 15th U.S. Cav., in the Philippines from Dec. 16, 1901, to June 12, 1902, and in the Department of Mindanao from Jan. 17, 1902, to April 18, 1902, at the post of Jolo, Jolo. Have not been in the Service since 1902. Am I entitled to a medal of any kind? If so, to whom should I make application? Answer: You are not entitled to any medal. The orders specify that men who served during the campaigns named and were in the Service on Jan. 11, 1905, or came in subsequently, are entitled to the badge. The badge is a part of the uniform, therefore if not now in Service you cannot wear the uniform.

FORT PREBLE asks: Does service in Cuba at the present time count double towards retirement? Answer: No.

A. W.—Write to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C., for the information you desire, stating your reason for desiring the same.

K. K. K.—Write to the Adjutant General of the Army for a copy of the circular governing the appointment of nurses in the Army Nurse Corps.

C. H. H. writes (1) In regard to Par. 163 of the Infantry Drill Regulations, U.S.A., when the guides step three paces to the rear to mark the new alignment of the rear rank, do they step backward with three thirty-inch paces or with six fifteen-inch paces? (2) When marking time with the piece at the right shoulder and the command "halt" is given, should the piece be brought to the order in four counts instead of five, as in other cases? Answer: (1) The military definition of the word "pace" is thirty inches, the length of the full step in quick time. Par. 163, Infantry Drill Regulations, reads in part as follows: "The right and left guides step three paces to the rear to mark the new alignment." It would therefore be improper to take six back steps. (2) Pieces at right shoulder, the halt from mark time is executed in four counts (motions), that is, the command Halt! being

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given as either foot strikes the ground, the halt is properly completed (in one motion or count) upon planting the other foot alongside it. The rifle is then brought to the order in three motions or counts.

J. C. P.—An enlisted man in arrest awaiting trial by G.C.M. would not be discharged without trial because his term of enlistment expired while awaiting trial. A man would not be tried twice for the same charge, and he would either be found guilty or acquitted. As to what kind of a discharge a man would get would depend upon his record of service; if found guilty of some violation of regulations after trial by G.C.M. he might get a dishonorable discharge; it depends entirely upon the nature and seriousness of the offense.

G. E. M.—Send us your address and we will mail you the rates to which you refer. Any postmaster's office is an appointment by the President of the United States. Application may be made at any time, but some influential indorsement would be necessary to obtain it. For a postmaster's office at an Army post the recommendation of an officer in authority should be an excellent endorsement.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 18, 1908.

Complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. Otis Southworth, of Cleveland, Ohio, Brig. Gen. C. H. Carlton, retired, gave on Tuesday evening last at the Hotel Chamberlin a very delightful bridge party. The guests included Col. George F. E. Harrison, commandant of Fort Monroe, and Mrs. Harrison; Brig. Gen. J. P. Farley, retired, and Mrs. Farley; Brig. Gen. T. C. Sullivan, retired, and Miss Sullivan; Major and Mrs. R. P. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Wilder, Capt. C. A. Ragan, Med. Dept.; Lieut. and Mrs. Houston Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams, Mrs. J. B. Kimberley and Mrs. Booker. Mrs. Southworth was again the guest of honor at a bridge party given in the palm garden of the Chamberlin on Wednesday afternoon. Miss Sullivan, daughter of Brig. Gen. T. C. Sullivan, was the hostess on this occasion.

Mrs. Davis, wife of Major Richmond P. Davis, of Fort Monroe, entertained a large number of guests at their beautiful new quarters, facing Hampton Roads, on Thursday afternoon. The invitations included the ladies of the post and many of the guests of the Chamberlin.

Taking precedence over any and all affairs at the Chamberlin was the grand ball which Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams gave in honor of Admiral Robley D. Evans and the officers under his command on the eve of their departure for the Pacific coast. Yet, within a month another military ball is to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Adams, matching in brilliancy the earlier one given to the Navy. The one of Friday night, Jan. 17, was in honor of the Army, particularly the Artillery, in honor of the commanding officer and the officers of the garrison and Artillery School at Fort Monroe. From the nearby cities and from those at a greater distance the friends of the Army were bidden, and from the various Artillery posts the officers and their wives were asked and came, a merry company to equal almost the throng of the Navy ball. The ball room was brilliant with light and color, the decoration being military and wrought out with flags, bunting, signal shields and cunning arrangement of electric lights. The Artillery band and the Chamberlin orchestra furnished music for the dancing. The dances were announced by bugle call.

Receiving with Mr. and Mrs. Adams were: Col. and Mrs. George F. E. Harrison, Mrs. Kuhn, wife of Major J. E. Kuhn, C.E.; Mrs. Ridgway, wife of Major Thomas Ridgway; Mrs. Lewis, wife of Major I. N. Lewis; Mrs. Davis, wife of Major R. P. Davis; Mrs. Winston, wife of Major T. W. Winston, and Mrs. Mitchell, wife of Capt. R. M. Mitchell, president of the Artillery class. Supper was served at midnight in the grand dining room of the Chamberlin. The receiving party was joined at supper by Majors Kuhn, Ridgway, Lewis, Davis, Winston and Captain Mitchell.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Jan. 10, 1908.

Co. E, 14th Inf., which has been here since spring attached to the School of Musketry, left Monday, under command of Capt. Henry S. Wagner, for San Francisco, and sailed on Tuesday, with the rest of the 14th Infantry, for the Philippines. Lieut. William F. C. Jepson was joined in San Francisco by Mrs. Jepson, who had been visiting at the home of her parents in Tacoma for several weeks.

Mrs. Alford and Mrs. Bowen entertained in their usual charming manner at dinner on Saturday evening, when covers were laid for Lieut. and Mrs. Petty, Mrs. Pease, Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson and Lieutenant Bowen. Mrs. A. F. Hill, of Helena, Mont., arrived Tuesday evening to remain for some time as the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Bertram P. Johnson. Lieut. J. J. Burrell is back again, to attend the School of Musketry. Lieut. Edward W. Terry is the other officer in attendance from the 22d Infantry. Mrs. Arthur S. Conklin is making a short visit at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Estes.

All the old members and many new ones appeared in the Officers' Club on Monday night for the Bridge Club's first meeting since the holidays. Mrs. Johnson was hostess, and attractive prizes, a pretty Mexican drawn work lunch cloth and silver mounted clothes brush, were won by Mrs. Chapman and Major McIver. The secretary, Mrs. McIver, enrolled the following as members: Capt. and Mrs. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. McIver, Lieut. and Mrs. Bowen, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Estes, Capt. and Mrs. DeWitt, Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Strittinger, Capt. and Mrs. Chapman, Major Cornish, Miss Davison, Miss Creary, Lieutenants Dennis, Hill and Dailey.

Captain Curtis, Lieutenants West and Graham, of the 22d Infantry, returned to the post Saturday night after a month's duty in Goldfield, Nevada. Lieutenants Goodale, McCammon and Thomlinson remained with the two provisional companies, into which the enlisted men were consolidated to await the outcome of the special meeting of the Nevada legislature called for by the Governor.

An attractive affair of last week was the dinner given on Tuesday evening by Capt. and Mrs. F. D. Webster. The table decorations were most artistic, being entirely in pink. The guests were: Col. and Mrs. Maus, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Conklin and Lieutenant Early. As a pleasant compliment to her guest, Mrs. Conklin, Mrs. George H. Estes gave a card

party on Tuesday afternoon, when, after several games of five hundred, pretty prizes were given to Mrs. Lewis and Miss Creary. Others invited were: Mesdames Maus, Moon, McIver, McCaskey, Webster, Alford, Bowen, Chapman, Crawford, Dalton, Strittinger, Petty, Johnson, Pease, Hill, Graham, Smith, Keefe, DeWitt, Ahrends, Wilson, Carrithers, Balford, Creary, Phillips, Thomlinson, Curtis, Mount, Lawrence, the Misses Moon and Davison.

Capt. Henry S. Kiersted, Med. Dept., has arrived in the post for station, and taken the quarters recently vacated by Chaplain and Mrs. Moose. Lieut. Emil P. Pierson, 14th Cav., arrived at the post last week, and is domiciled in the upper post.

The pretty party given for the dancing class in the hop room last week was greatly enjoyed by the little ones who compose this entertaining class, many of the elders being present as spectators. Some of those present were: Adelaide Lewis, Tom Lewis, Wilcox, Frances and Renwick McIver, Mary and Ann Webster, Henley and Billy Chapman, Frances and Henson Estes, Gail Wilson and Phyllis and Page Pulliam.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 11, 1908.

Christmas morning Lieut. Thomas W. Brown, 27th Inf., son of Col. and Mrs. Brown, arrived with his bride to spend part of the honeymoon with Mr. Brown's parents. Mrs. Brown received a hearty welcome to the post. Master Partello, who is a cadet at the Mount Tamalpais Military Academy, the son of Major Joseph M. T. Partello, was a guest over Christmas at the home of Major and Mrs. John W. Ruckman, C.A.C. Mr. Wright Rumbough, son of Major and Mrs. David J. Rumbough, who has received orders to take the examinations for appointment to a commission, spent part of the holiday season at the Presidio, the guest of Major and Mrs. John W. Ruckman. Capt. Daniel W. Ketcham, C.A.C., spent the Christmas holidays with relatives in San Diego. Capt. James F. Brady, C.A.C., was at Los Angeles. Lieut. Rollo Anderson, C.A.C., was at Coronado. Capt. and Mrs. Edwin C. Long, C.A.C., spent the holidays at Monterey.

Mrs. E. W. McKinstry and her daughters were hostesses at an informal tea Monday afternoon of last week in honor of Mrs. Wood, wife of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who sailed on the China for her home in Manila the next day. Those present were old friends who would not otherwise have had a chance to greet Mrs. Wood. Mrs. Eleanor Martin entertained informally at luncheon at the St. Francis in honor of Mrs. Wood.

Chaplain Patrick J. Hart, C.A.C., and Major Francis J. Ives, Med. Dept., have both returned from Washington, D.C., where they went to appear before the Davis retiring board. Col. John L. Clem has taken apartments at El Drisco during Mrs. Clem's visit to her family in Galveston, Texas. Major George McK. Williamson, U.S.A., who has been assigned to the office of constructing quartermaster at Fort Mason, has taken apartments with his family at El Drisco.

Capt. R. H. Fenner, Coast Art., and Mrs. Fenner are receiving congratulations over the arrival of their new daughter in their attractive Fort Baker quarters. Lieut. Robert Sterrett, 9th Cav., has been visiting at the Presidio. Major Harry K. Burkett, of the British army, was a recent visitor at the Presidio.

The Presidio one day last week experienced the novelty of a genuine thunderstorm.

GREAT LAKES NAVAL STATION.

Waukegan, Ill., Jan. 17, 1908.

Since the Illinois legislature passed the new law prohibiting the operation of a saloon within a mile and an eighth of any Army post or naval school, the measure taking effect Jan. 1, 1908, the force that is building the naval training station near Lake Bluff, on Lake Michigan, seem to have taken hold of their task with a greater amount of enthusiasm.

The officers in whose charge the work is being pushed were open in their expression of approval of the bill that was expected to knock out fourteen saloons in a little nearby town of one hundred inhabitants. This town adjoins Fort Sheridan, and is within easy reach of the new naval school that will house over one thousand boys within the next two years. The measure now being in force, the grog shops have closed and deserted the town, and have several others in South Waukegan also located within the limit set by the law.

It is promised that great things in the way of pushing the school to completion will be accomplished during the present year. Buildings that will cost \$2,000,000 are under way, and during the summer they will be well on toward completion. These structures include an administration building, instruction hall, drill hall, ten dormitories, one mess room, one general store room, one stable, one hay, one boat storage house, two guard houses, one power house, one receiving building, one gallery, six officers' quarters and one commandant's house. These structures when completed will be of capacity to receive 1,800 recruits, 1,000 in the main dormitories and 300 in the receiving hall.

A great deal of other work will be done during the season, which includes that on water supply and steam heating plants, sewage system and a big sea wall to protect the site from the waves of Lake Michigan, and the digging out of a great basin to serve as the harbor for the station.

The location, on one of the highest bluffs of the north shore, is one of the most beautiful on Lake Michigan. The harbor is at the mouth of Pettibone creek, which empties into the lake. The station is reached by the Chicago and Milwaukee Electric railway and by the Chicago and Northwestern system.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Revere, Mass., Jan. 20, 1907.

During the past week a convention of the National Guard Association has been held in Boston. Capt. Adna G. Clarke, of Fort Warren, was one of the guests at the banquet given by Governor Guild at the Algonquin Club for the delegates to the convention on the evening of Jan. 13. On Tuesday target practice was held at Fort Banks for the delegates and visiting officers. Captain Bennett's company made three hits out of four. Many of the officers from the harbor posts went over to see the firing. A reception and ball were given in honor of the visitors by the Cambridge Battalion of the Massachusetts Militia at their armory in Cambridge on Tuesday evening. Very few of the ladies from the posts attended, as the night was cold and windy, but those who braved the elements were Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Storck, Captain Kephart and Lieutenant Morrow from Fort Banks; Captain Yost, Lieutenants Somers and Gearhart, from Fort Strong; Captain Long, Miss Marie Long and Captain Mathews, from Fort Andrews; Capt. and Mrs. Clark, from Fort Warren; Lieutenant Biscoe, from Fort Revere. Capt. and Mrs. Clark were the guests at dinner before the reception of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Knowlton, of Cambridge.

The Potomac has arrived at the navy yard at Charleston. A delightful dance was held in the yard on Friday evening. Mrs. Adna G. Clarke was the guest on Saturday at luncheon at the home of Mrs. Shepard and Miss Aileen Shepard, in Brookline. Colonel Homer, Major Cree, Capt. and Mrs. Clarke and Lieut. and Mrs. Hinkle were enthusiastic attendants at the "Cat and Poultry Show" in Boston on Saturday. Those from the harbor who attended recent performances of the "Dairymaids" were Capt. and Mrs. Zollars, Capt. and Mrs. Clarke, Lieutenants Hinkle and Kimberly.

Mrs. Frances M. Hinkle and Dr. Brewer went up to hear Schumann-Heink's song recital in Symphony Hall on the 18th. Miss Daisy Dyer returned to Fort Warren Jan. 18 from a long absence in Maine. Lieut. and Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant have arrived at their home in Brookline.

On Thursday evening Dr. Brewer gave a talk on Arizona and New Mexico in the Y.M.C.A. rooms at Fort Warren before a large audience of enlisted men and the officers and

A Club Cocktail

IS A BOTTLED DELIGHT



THOUSANDS have discarded the idea of making their own cocktails—all will after giving the CLUB COCKTAILS a fair trial. Scientifically blended from the choicest old liquors and mellowed with age make them the perfect cocktails that they are.

Seven kinds, most popular of which are Martini (Gin base), Manhattan (Whiskey base).

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ladies of the garrison. Dr. Brewer's talk was illustrated with stereopticon views shown by Mr. Adams, of the Y.M.C.A.

An entertaining indoor meet was held at Fort Warren on Friday evening. The events and winners were: Blank cartridge race, Scarborough, 9th Co.; rescue race, Lynch and Perry, 96th Co.; 440-yard heavy marching order, King, 9th Co.; equipment race, Scarborough, 9th Co.; wall scaling, King, 9th Co.; 20-yard dash, Streeter, 96th Co.; team race, 96th Co.; competitive drill, 96th Co.; sack race, Sergeant Duck; three-legged relay race, 96th Co.

Mrs. Lomax entertained Mrs. Bartlett, Miss Colby and Lieutenant Park, C.E., at luncheon on Tuesday. Mrs. Llewellyn Powers, wife of Congressman Powers, and her daughter, Miss Pauline, of Brookline, and Miss Mildred Wiggin, of Boston, were the week-end guests of Mrs. Bartlett at Fort Andrews. She entertained with a tea on Saturday in compliment to her guests. Dr. and Mrs. Luke B. Peck entertained most charmingly with a bowling party on Thursday evening.

NEWPORT NOTES.

Newport, R.I., Jan. 18, 1908.

The drill hall floor, Barracks B, at the training station, is being used for roller skating. Monday afternoons many of the officers and their families, as well as many of their friends from Newport, enjoy skating to music furnished by the station band.

Capt. A. C. Dillingham, U.S.N., has returned from Norfolk, Va., where he inspected the apprentice seamen at the training station. Miss Willard, daughter of Col. J. H. Willard, U.S.A., who has been spending a few days with her parents in Newport, has returned to college. Surg. Lewis Morris, U.S.N., has returned from a month's leave, which he enjoyed with Mrs. Morris in New York.

A musical entertainment was given in the auditorium last Friday night for the benefit of the apprentice seamen. Many of the officers attached to the station were present.

The competitive examination of eleven candidates for admission to the Naval Academy at Annapolis is in progress at the State Normal School, in accordance with the decision of Congressman D. L. D. Granger.

Chaplain W. G. Cassard, U.S.N., has earned the reputation of being an excellent lecturer; he has given his lecture on the Philippines on several occasions in this vicinity, and it has been greatly enjoyed. At the lecture given in the parlors of Channing church last Friday evening there was a large and appreciative audience.

Capt. C. H. Arnold, U.S.N., has left for Washington for examination for promotion. Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., has returned from a trip to New York. Major and Mrs. J. C. Mallory, U.S.A., retired, have closed their cottage on Kay street, and will spend the remainder of the winter in New York. Mr. J. C. Greves, of Elmira, N.Y., is the guest of Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. P. Merrell, U.S.N., at the Naval War College. Comdr. William P. Fullam, U.S.N., has returned from Washington. Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Phelps, U.S.N., is confined to his quarters with a severe case of grip.

A draft of 130 ordinary seamen and coal passers will be transferred next Monday to League Island for the U.S.S. Minnesota. The U.S.S. Montgomery will soon be made the stationship at the torpedo station. The vessel is now at the League Island Navy Yard being fitted with torpedo tubes and apparatus for conducting many important tests which are to be made with this vessel. A part of the consignment of 100 Whitehead torpedoes, which were recently purchased in England, has been received at the torpedo station.

CAMP COLUMBIA NOTES.

Camp Columbia, Cuba, Jan. 16, 1908.

The New Year's gaieties have in no wise abated, as there are functions of various kinds still in progress. Major and Mrs. Sloucom are giving on Saturday evening next one of their delightful moonlight parties at Cabanas. Mrs. Barnhardt gave a bridge luncheon on Wednesday afternoon. Among those present were: Mrs. Sloucom, Mrs. George Reid, Mrs. James LeRoy Irwin, Mrs. Preston Brown, Mrs. Foltz, Mrs. George Robb Church and others. Mrs. George Vidmer poured tea and Mrs. Roswell served punch. Major and Mrs. Foltz entertained at dinner on Tuesday evening at their attractive home on the Malecon. The guests included Major and Mrs. Downey and Capt. and Mrs. Irwin.

Capt. and Mrs. Powell Clayton have returned from the States. Lieut. James E. Shelby was in the post for several days last week with a football team from Pinar del Rio. Capt. George Vidmer, 11th Cav., is being very highly complimented on the excellent work he has done as instructor of the school of equitation for officers at Camp Columbia.

Everyone is interested in the match games that are being played now by the polo club for the Morgan cup. The cup is an extremely handsome one, presented to the Polo Association by Mr. Edwin Morgan, the American Minister. The Artillery team now holds the trophy, but the other teams will put up a valiant fight to wrest it from them in the next few weeks. On Saturday the Cavalry team will play the Engineers. They are well matched, and it will be a thrilling game. The Cavalry team consists of Capt. Frank Parker, Capt. George Vidmer, Lieut. Eben Swift and Lieutenant Harris. The Engineers:

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It is contemplated having a horse show very soon, for which there will be entries of carriage, riding, jumping, etc. There will be an entry for children on ponies, as all of the children at Camp Columbia, Mariana and Vedado have ponies, and some of them are expert riders.

Mrs. Mosby and her daughter, Miss Lucy Mosby, are visiting Mrs. Frank Jewell, at Mariana. Captain Jewell is on duty with the chief quartermaster. Mrs. G. LeRoy Irwin will entertain at dinner on Saturday evening.

FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., Jan. 15, 1908.

Colonel Abbot, C.E., and Captain Embick, C.A.C., who have been to the Philippines on official business, were here on Thursday attending to the installing of the fire control system. They returned on Friday to Seattle, and will leave at once for Washington, D.C.

The performance of "The Pixies," given by the Port Townsend Public School, proved a great success, both socially and financially. There were 150 children in the performance, including a number from this post, who rendered this amusing opera in a delightful manner. A large number of officers and ladies attended the two performances given at the Masonic Hall.

Former Master Gunner McNeil, who until recently was a member of the 126th Co., stationed here, has received his appointment as a second lieutenant of Artillery. Lieutenant McNeil stood very high in his class, ranking number two, and for this reason was one of the few assigned to the Artillery. Capt. H. R. Newton left on Wednesday for San Francisco, where he will continue his case as counsel for Lieutenant Jones, who is being court-martialed at that post. Mr. and Mrs. Preston gave an elegant dinner on Sunday evening. Covers were laid for Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Dr. and Mrs. Porter and Mr. and Mrs. Preston.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS AT CAIBARIEN.

Caibarien, Cuba, Jan. 15, 1908.

The good times of the holiday season began in Caibarien with the arrival of the regimental band on Dec. 16. A very enjoyable concert was given each evening of the band's two weeks' stay. On Dec. 17 the first dance of the season was given by Mrs. R. L. Richards, and was a great success. Among those present were: Capt. and Mrs. Oliver Edwards, Lieut. and Mrs. Tipton, Lieut. and Mrs. McDonald, Dr. and Mrs. Moore, Miss Maibi, Miss Clappé, Marie Whitcombe, from Rojas; Lieut. and Mrs. Leon R. Partridge, from Placetas; Lieutenants Nolan, Larned, Messers, P. B. Anderson and Newcombe, of Caibarien, and Mr. Barber, of Minneapolis.

A surprise party was given Capt. and Mrs. Edwards one moonlight evening during the same week at their pretty bungalow on the shore at Punta Brava. Music furnished by mandolins and guitar floated through the air, and the evening's pleasure was terminated by a Virginia reel danced on the veranda. Capt. and Mrs. Edwards gave a reception at Punta Brava on the afternoon of Dec. 24. The house and veranda had been decorated throughout with coconut palm leaves. The band was completely hidden from view, and a well selected program was beautifully rendered.

Christmas dinners were given by Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Lipton and Mrs. Richards on the 24th and 25th, which were all very homelike, as they consisted mainly of the customary turkeys, cranberry sauce, plum pudding and pies. Everybody had a Christmas stocking that had been filled by Santa Claus in the States or Caibarien. There were two beautifully decorated Christmas trees in town, native trees having been sent in from the country, which proved very good substitutes for our own evergreens. Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Tipton made these trees quite as Christmasy as our own northern ones. The day was pretty well filled and enjoyed by the people here and the Christmas visitors who were: Miss Marie Whitcombe, of Rojas; Miss Edith Clappé, of New York; Mr. Joseph Tipton, of Havana; Capt. Robert Field and Lieut. Walton Goodwin, from Sagua. In the afternoon a baseball game between Caibarien and Remedios was well attended. Baseball is well played by the Cuban mines.

Christmas night Mrs. Tipton, wife of Lieut. A. C. Tipton, gave a dance for Miss Edith Clappé, of New York, who has been her guest since Thanksgiving. It was held in the quarters of Mr. Par B. Andersen, American Consul at Caibarien. The rooms were decorated with flowers of the pasquale, and the balconies with cocoanut palms. Mrs. Tipton received in a very handsome white satin and lace gown, and Miss Clappé was gowned in a charming white lace robe. The dance ended at 12:30, thereby bringing a very merry Christmas, and the first away from home for many of us, to an all too early ending. Some of the guests were: Miss Whitcombe, Mr. Joseph Tipton, Capt. Robert Field, Lieutenant Goodwin, the Alcalde, Signor Fernandez, of Caibarien, and Don Pedro Rodriguez, of Spain.

An official hop, given by the American Consul and the officers stationed here, was danced at the Cuban Club on Dec. 28. It was well attended by the officers' families and guests, and Caibarien society circles were well represented. The last band concert was held Sunday night, the 30th, the band returning Monday morning to Cardenas.

Among the visitors at Caibarien during Christmas week was Mr. John Heard, of Havana, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Edwards. The vacancy left by Dr. and Mrs. Richards when they left for their new station in Placetas has been filled by Captain Hess. Mrs. Hess, it is expected, will join her husband in February.

Riding, sailing, launch and breakfast parties, picnics and five hundred or bridge parties have helped pass in a very en-

joyable manner the early winter months, and as the weather has been very warm, moonlight nights have added to these pleasures. Regular winter weather seems to have set in, and with the arrival of more visitors from the States in the near future it will likely be summer time all too soon.

Company G, Capt. Oliver Edwards commanding, left Friday, Jan. 10, for a twenty-one days' practice march. On their return Company H, in command of Lieut. D. A. Nolan, will leave. The new target season begins Monday, Jan. 13, on the arrival of new arms.

HOLGUIN NOTES.

Holguin, Cuba, Jan. 10, 1908.

From Thanksgiving on to New Year's the 2d Battalion of the 11th Infantry has been in a whirl of dances, ball games and dinner parties. To begin with, the ball given at Preston by the Nipa Bay Fruit Company on Thanksgiving was quite the affair of this end of the island, and the 11th Infantry band from Santiago furnished the music. Dr. and Mrs. Koerper and their guest, Miss Allen, Capt. and Mrs. Kemper, Miss Fernandez and Lieutenants Dannemiller and Dowell made up the party that went from Holguin.

The 17th Infantry ball team from Camaguey, with Chaplain Dougherty in charge, were our first guests, and the excitement ran high; however, our own team so easily won both games that we were more positive than ever that few soldier teams could equal that of the 2d Battalion. Then Lieut. E. Z. Steever, from the 1st Battalion, brought his team on for three games, and they went back a sadder but wiser team, the score being 29-3 in seven innings in favor of Holguin. The management concluded the rest of the visit had better be purely social.

Lieut. and Mrs. Steever were guests of Major Jackson and Lieut. and Mrs. Van Horn. The bachelors' ball was also a very charming affair, and their handsome new house was gay with palms and Japanese lanterns.

Christmas eve Capt. and Mrs. Kemper entertained at dinner and Lieut. and Mrs. Smith at a charming card party. The Christmas tree for little Miss Lucy Ord Kemper was the wonder of the admiring Cubans, and they gathered outside the windows by dozens to see the unusual sight.

New Year's eve we danced the old year out to the music of the charming Cuban orchestra at Dr. and Mrs. Koerper's beautiful Cuban house, and at midnight Miss Allen, with her violin, played taps and then reveille, and the party broke up New Year's morning with a madly gay Virginia reel, more glad than sorry that the rest of the year would possibly be spent in Holguin. New Year's morning all the officers and ladies gathered at Major Jackson's to wish him all the good things possible for the coming year, and his egg-nog added greatly to the joyfulness of the occasion.

So ended the holiday season. Our ball team has no more worlds to conquer, and all the battalions might just as well settle down to the twenty-one-day hike, which started Jan. 9.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Major Gen. John F. Weston to command Feb. 15. Hqs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A. Hqs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqs., San Francisco, Cal.

Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqs., Denver, Colo.

Department of the Columbia—Col. Thomas C. Woodbury, 3d U.S. Inf., in temporary command. Hqs., Vancouver Bks., Wash.

Department of Dakota—Hqs., St. Paul, Minn. Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A.

Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., ordered to command.

Department of the Gulf—Hqs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. John M. K. Davis, U.S.A., in temporary command.

Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., ordered to command. Hqs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill.

Department of the Missouri—Hqs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A.

Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqs., San Antonio, Texas.

Army of Cuban Pacification—Hqs., Havana, Cuba. Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding.

ENGINEERS.

Band Washington Bks., D.C.; A. F. Mason, Cal.; B. Ft. Flagler, Wash.; C and D, Manila, P.I.; E and H, Washington Bks., D.C.; F and G, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Havana, Cuba; B, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; C, Washington Bks., D.C.; D, Manila, P.I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N. Y.; E, Benicia Bks., Cal.; I, address Havana, Cuba; F and L, in P.I.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—D and I, Ft. Clark, Texas. H. Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; Hdqrs. and Troops A, B, C, E, F, G, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; Troops D, H and I will sail from San Francisco for Manila March 5, 1908.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Des Moines, Iowa. 3d Cav.—Ordered to sail from Manila, P.I., for San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 15, 1908. Hqs. and eight troops will take station at Ft. Clark, Tex., and four troops at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

4th Cav.—Troops E, F, G and H, Ft. Snelling, Minn. Headquarters and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade.

5th Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; I, K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.

8th Cav.—Hqs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K and L, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; E and H, Ft. Russell, Wyo.

9th Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; M, Fort Robinson, Neb.

10th Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and L, Manila, P.I.; M, Fort Robinson, Neb.

11th Cav.—Hqs., and I, K, L and M, Pinar Del Rio, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; A, B, O and D, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Oglesboro, Ga.

13th Cav.—Hqs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

14th Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walls Walla, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I and M, Presidio S.F., Cal.; K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho.

15th Cav.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light)—Hqs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio S.F., Cal.

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the Great Vintage of 1884

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2d Art. (Mountain)—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E and F, Ft. Russell, Wyo. Battery D will sail for Manila June 5, 1908, from San Francisco.

3d Art. (Light)—Hqs., A, B, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; C, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Art. (Mountain)—Hqs., A, B, Vancouver Bks.; C, D, Manila; E, F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Battery A, Vancouver, Wash.

5th Art. (Light)—Hqs., A, B, C, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, E, F, Manila, P.I.; A and B will sail for Manila Feb. 20, 1908; C will sail for Manila Oct. 5, 1908; D, I and E will sail from Manila for station at Ft. Leavenworth April 1, 1908, and Battery F will sail from Manila Nov. 15, 1908, for station at Ft. Leavenworth.

6th Art. (Horse)—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas. *On detached service in Cuba.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Company and Station.	Company and Station.
1st. Ft. Levett, Me.	86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.
4th. Ft. DuPont, Del.	89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
5th. Ft. Williams, Me.	90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	91st. Jackson Bks., La.
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.	92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
8th. Ft. Preble, Me.	93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.	94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.	96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.	99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.	102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.	103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
21st. Ft. Howard, Md.	106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.	108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.	111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.	113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.	115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.	117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.	118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	119th. Ft. Mott, N.J.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
37th. Ft. McKimley, Me.	122d. Key West, Fla.
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
39th. Ft. DeSoto, Fla.	124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.	125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.	126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
42d. Ft. Mott, N.Y.	127th. Ft. Fremont, S.D.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.	128th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.	129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.	130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.	131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.	132d. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.	134th. Ft. Michie, N.Y.
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.	137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	138th. Ft. Mott, N.J.
54th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.	139th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	140th. Ft. Howard, Md.
56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	141st. Ft. McHenry, Md.
57th. Ft. Manila, P.I.	142d. Ft. McHenry, Md.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	143d. Ft. Washington, Md.
59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston	144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
60th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.	146th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.	147th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.	148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	149th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	150th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
66th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	151st. Ft. Revere, Mass.
67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.
68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.	153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	155th. Ft. Williams, Me.
71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.	156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.	157th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.	158th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.	159th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.	160th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
76th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	161st. Ft. Miley, Cal.
77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	162d. Key West Bks., Fla.
78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	163d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	164th. Jackson Bks., La.
80th. Key West Bks., Fla.	165th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.	166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.	167th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.	168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.	170th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Manila, P.I. Will sail for Vancouver Bks., Wash., for station May 15, 1908.

2d Inf.—Entire regiment will sail from Manila for San Francisco March 15, 1908. Hqs. and Cos. A, B, C and D

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will take station at Ft. Wayne, Mich.; E, F, G and H, at Ft. Brady, and I, K, L and M at Ft. Thomas, Ky.
 3d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wright, Wash.
 4th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo. Will sail from San Francisco for Manila March 5, 1908.
 5th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, address Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Plattsburg, N.Y.
 6th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Mearns, Mont.
 7th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brady, Mich. Will sail from San Francisco for Manila April 5, 1908.
 8th Inf.—Hqrs., P.I. Will sail for San Francisco April 15, 1908. Hqrs., one battalion and three companies will take station at Ft. McDowell, Cal.; one battalion and one company at Presidio of Monterey. The regiment will be temporarily quartered at the Presidio of San Francisco until July 1, 1908.
 9th Inf.—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
 10th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. E and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; H and K, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A and L, Ft. Liscum, Alaska; B and M, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; G and I, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska.
 11th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
 12th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
 13th Inf.—Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
 14th Inf.—Sailed from San Francisco for Manila Jan. 5.
 15th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.
 16th Inf.—Hqrs., band and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; A, B, C and D to Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.
 17th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. McPherson, Ga.
 18th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
 19th Inf.—Hqrs., band, and A, B, C, D, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; E, F, G, H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Reno, Okla.
 20th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Honolulu, H.T.
 21st Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan, Colo.; P. Whipple Bks., Ariz.; E, G and H, Ft. Douglas, Utah.
 22d Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, D, I, K and M, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; C, E, F, G, H and L, Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Will depart for Alaska July 1, 1908, for station as follows: Hqrs., band and two companies to Ft. W. H. Seward, and two companies each to Fts. Liscum, Egbert, Gibbon, St. Michael and Davis.
 23d Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Madison Bks., N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.; will sail from San Francisco for Manila Feb. 5.
 24th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Will sail for San Francisco Feb. 15, 1908, and will take station as follows: the headquarters, band and 1st and 3d Battalions, at Madison Barracks, N.Y. The lieutenant colonel and 2d Battalion, at Fort Ontario, N.Y.
 25th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
 26th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
 27th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
 28th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
 29th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
 30th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
 Porto Rico Provisional Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Bks., Cayey.
 Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.
 All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.
 All mail for troops in Cuba should be addressed to Havana, Cuba. Care should be taken to add the company, troop or

battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

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 GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Capt. Frank G. Mauldin, C.A., commanding. Key West, Fla.
 COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. F. K. Fergusson, C.A.C., commanding. Key West, Fla.
 MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder, C. A.C., commanding. Fort Monroe, Va.

BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Bks., D.C.; Military Academy band, West Point, N.Y.; Artillery Corps bands—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio S.F., Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. DuPont, Del.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. 14th, Ft. Screven, Ga.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

According to the Bombay Gazette, an army order which is probably unique in the annals of the army, and is likely to remain so, is being circulated in India, and has aroused considerable comment and no little amusement. Ostensibly it emanates from Lord Kitchener, but another high official is credited with the instigation of the order, which is so utterly contrary to all the customs and traditions of Englishmen, official and unofficial, that it seems destined to become a dead letter and amusing reminiscence at no distant date. The order should be regarded as consisting of two parts: Not long ago it was intimated that young officers were to be informed by their commanding officers that they must not go to the bars in their clubs. That has now been superseded by an even stranger order, that while officers may go to the bar, they are forbidden to "stand each other drinks."

The railway service of Italy was worked to its full capacity during the recent maneuvers of the Italian army. According to the Illustrazione Militaire Italiana it had to transport about 65,000 men on the maneuver terrain, and for this 2,500 carriages were used. This matériel remained at the disposal of the military authorities during the whole of the maneuvers, without the slightest dislocation of the ordinary traffic at the stations in the maneuver zone. Although arrangements for the return of the troops were only made at the last moment by the staff, who did not know, in advance, the exact points at which the troops would be at the conclusion of the maneuvers, all reached their garrisons within three days after entraining at, even, second-class stations.

According to the Militaert Tijdschrift the following changes are about to be introduced into the Norwegian army: The regular army will consist of 12, instead of 6, classes, the landwehr of the 6 following classes, and the landsturm of all remaining men, between the ages of 18 and 50 who are available. The number of cavalry squadrons will be slightly decreased, and that of artillery batteries considerably increased (about 50 per cent.); on the other hand, the field batteries will in future have 4 instead of 6 guns. Machine-gun groups will be attached to the infantry and cavalry, as a rule one group (4 machineguns) to each infantry brigade or every dragon regiment.

General Piquart, the French Minister of War, in a recent speech explaining his new army scheme to the Chamber of Deputies, said: "According to our proposals the effectives on Jan. 1, including all men under arms serving with the colors, will amount approximately to 534,000, or about 45,000 less than would have been the case under the provisions of the law of 1889." The cavalry suffers the most. It loses twelve squadrons of cuirassiers, all its second captains, and a proportion of its lieutenants. The infantry is also hit. What remains of the fourth battalions disappear, as do also a portion of its complementary cadres. The engineers will receive a notable addition to their force in the shape of telegraphists and balloonists. The artillery is the arm that will be seriously increased in strength. The number of its regiments is to be seventy-five, instead of forty, as at

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present. The number of batteries will be 744, of four guns each; total, 2,976. By the conditions of the new law the diminution of the effectives is 531 officers and 33,868 men.

The Neue Militarische Blätter states that an experiment is soon to be made in Germany with the 12th Infantry Regiment, in rapidly unloading the company ammunition wagons during an action, and distributing the cartridges to the men. With this object cartridges, to the number of 70, are fixed in ribands of light material, which may be suspended round the neck and attached at the ends to the men's cartridge cases. These cartridge ribands are taken from the wagons by N.C.O.'s placed on the flanks of groups, and immediately distributed to the men. Hitherto, remarks the above-mentioned journal, cartridges were placed in the trouser pockets or in the men's haversacks, and many were lost, and the task of taking the cartridges from the dead and wounded, as laid down by regulation, could only be effected with great difficulty. Under the new system, the supports who should feed the firing line can easily carry the ribands containing the cartridges without their liberty of movement being impeded by the packets of cartridges which they had formerly to carry in their hands.

During a recent debate on the navy budget in the German Reichstag, Admiral von Tirpitz stated that the average cost of a warship in Germany, ton for ton, is not higher than in England. With regard to submarine boats, his view is that Germany has gained experience by her hesitancy, and that she will profit by the trials of others. Another point to which Admiral von Tirpitz referred had reference to the use of liquid fuel. The Germans are not prepared to use English coal, if they can avoid it, the object being to encourage home production, but it is to be employed for use in the torpedo flotilla, because it produces less smoke than German coal. The Admiral did not say much about liquid fuel, but he hazarded the surmise that the extent to which it was being employed in the British navy was doubtless due to the future scarcity of coal.

The British Army Council has issued an order instituting a system of instruction for all ranks, officers, non-commissioned officers and enlisted men, in sanitation and hygiene.

The launching of the first German battleship of the Dreadnought type, the 19,000-ton battleship Bayern, will take place at Wilhelmshaven at the end of February, probably in the presence of the Emperor.

A special reserve officer corps for the automobile section of the transport service of the Prussian army is about to be created, the officers of which will be drawn

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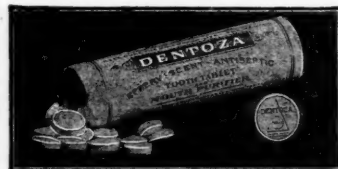
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from all branches of the army. Hitherto dependence has had to be placed mainly upon volunteers for orderly work in the field, but the German authorities recognize that in real warfare the supply from that source would prove totally inadequate.

The military authorities of Italy are carrying out experiments by means of wireless telegraphy instruments in war balloons. The total weight of the receiving and transmitting apparatus is just under 11-2 cwt., and allows messages to be sent sixty miles.

Inquiries from the French Minister of War have recently been received by the Dentosa Company, manufacturing the new Oxygen Tablet Dentifrice, for samples and facts concerning their product, with a view

to test and examination, and possible adoption for use in the French army and navy. The principle of government allowances for toilet articles, etc., for enlisted men in the army and navy is undergoing a steady development in Europe, has reached a point of considerable advancement in Canada, and our own government is farther behind in this respect than that of any of the great powers. The lesson of the increased efficiency resulting from hygienic supervision over details was strikingly taught in the Japanese-Russian War. It will be interesting to note the result of this recent step on the part of the French War Department.

THE PLANK OWNERS.

"Stick close to your desks and never go to sea,
And you all may be rulers of the Queen's navy."

—Opera, "H.M.S. Pinafore."

About a year ago the Bureau of Navigation got next to the fact that a number of enlisted men were doing duty ashore who had no right to it, so it ruthlessly broke them out and flung their bleeding carcasses on the decks of various cruising ships. The following stanzas are somewhat elegiac in tone (vide Milton's "Lycidas," en passant), as this yere bard himself was among the broken and bleeding ones, and was resuscitated with infinite tenderness and solicitude in the flocks of the Indiana.

I stood well in the shell-backs' ranks,
I owned a niche and several planks,
Felt fixed, secure, imbedded quite,
'Gainst anything save dynamite;
But one fell day in balmy May
My heart stood still in wild dismay,
The order came that made me shout,
They broke me out! they broke me out!

Knocked silly—dazed, I gasped for air,
Then tumbled fainting off my chair,
And when at length they brought me to,
My lips were white, my gills were blue.
Dishevelled, limp and sore oppressed
I sank on dear Demeritt's breast,
And sobbed with many a plaintive pout,
They broke me out! they broke me out!

All hands grew anxious and perplexed,
Men darkly muttered, "Who'll be next?"
Depression brooded everywhere
And grim forebodings filled the air.
As barnyard fowls to shelter run
When the hawk's shadow dims the sun,
Each sought his perch in fear and doubt,
They broke me out! they broke me out!

The whole coast trembled with the shock—
League Island, Norfolk and Cob Dock.
Boston and Newport shook with dread;
Pleas and excuses southward sped;
But, "nuthin' doin'"—for naught could balk
Or dodge the Departmental hawk,
The Old Brigade was put to rout,
They broke 'em out! they broke 'em out!

"T was, lash and carry! Lively, now!
So with a Chesterfieldian bow,
I packed my bag as I was bid,
Then kissed the missus and the kid,
Picked up a "jag" (an Irish "stew"),
And hit this blamed old Ballyhoo,
To sail the ocean round about,
They broke me out! they broke me out!

—WILL STOKES.

Yeoman, 1st Cl., U.S.N., U.S.S. Indiana.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Fisher and Wither-
spoon, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C.,
send the following patents. Granted Dec.
31: Automatic firearm, Carl L. H. Prinke;
gas-gun, William S. Franklin; gun hand-
protector, Paul North; removable gun-
sight, James B. Uren and Arthur W. A.
Phair; military equipment, Arthur J. Da-
vey; projectile, Charles Van Cise Wheeler
and Alexander G. McKenna; automatic
safety appliance for locking the hammer
and the sear of small arms, Joseph Tam-
bour. Granted Jan. 7: gun-cleaner, Da-
vid W. Landes; projectile, Clayton Rock-
hill. Granted Jan. 14: Artillery director,
John B. D. Fulton; torpedo-boat, Simon
Lake; cartridge crimper, George T. Phil-
lips; firing mechanism for ordnance, Harry
T. Wheeler; means for effecting escape of
occupants from sunken vessels, Don A.
Dempster.

A writer in the New York Tribune tells
this story of one of the archdukes of Aus-
tria: Just before the battle of Sadowa, in
1866, he was awakened in the peasant's
cottage in which he was lodging, by a gypsy,
in the middle of the night. On the man
being brought to his presence the dusky vi-
sitor informed the archduke in Roman that
the enemy was approaching, with the ob-
ject of surprising the Austrians.

"The outposts have not heard anything
suspicious," the archduke remarked.

"No," replied the Zingari, "because the
enemy is still a long way off."

"How do you know this?"

"Come to the window," exclaimed the
gypsy, leading the archduke forward to
the narrow opening in the rough wall and

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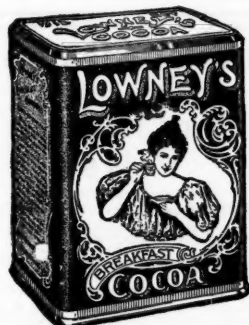
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Today

directing his gaze to the dark sky illumined
by the silver rays of the moon. "You see
those birds flying over the wood toward
the south?"

"Yes," replied the archduke, "I see them.
What of it?"

"What of it?" retorted the gypsy. "Do
not birds sleep as well as men? They would
certainly not fly about at night time thus
had they not been disturbed. The enemy
is marching through the woods southward
and has frightened and driven the birds be-
fore it."

The archduke at once ordered the out-
posts to be reinforced and his camp to be
alarmed. Two hours later the outposts
were fighting fiercely with the foe, and the
prince was able to realize that his camp
and his division had been saved from sur-
prise and destruction by the keen obser-
vation and sagacity of a gypsy.



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Sealing hammers.—Sch. 744: Condenser tubes.
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